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The Bombay Chronicle

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WAR ON FOREIGN CLOTH TO BE INTENSIFIED

VIGOROUS PICKETING STARTS ON MONDAY.

Congress Solicitude For Bombay's Premier Industry

SARDAR ALLAYS FEARS OF LOCAL COTTON MAGNATES.

Campaign against foreign cloth is to be intensified in Bombay from Monday. Brisk arrangements are afoot to ensure that not a yard of foreign cloth exchanges hands.

Sardar Vallabhbhai has set at rest the local anxiety arising from the announcement of a hartal, for an indefinite period, of the cloth market. "What the Congress wants is the stoppage of import and sale of foreign cloth," says the Acting President of the Congress.

He assures the Millowners through Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas that the Congress would do nothing to hasten the apprehended crisis in Bombay's premier industry.

Picketing of shops, it is said, will be vigorous and intensified.

DESH SEIVIKAS TO PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE.

The following correspondence has passed between Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, Acting President of the Indian National Congress:—

No. 754.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1930.

My dear Sardar Vallabhbhai,

With reference to our conversation this mrning, I got the clear impression that you are against the Cloth Market here being closed for any period at all, as a measure to help the present political situation. All your public utterances that I have seen relate to prohibiting the sale of imported cloth. I, however, find that the public have been given the impression that the Congress want the cloth market to be closed in Bombay, and this has greatly perturbed those interested in local mill-made goods. Both manufacturers and salesmen and merchants handling mill goods are in great uncertainty over this impression of the public; and I write this to ask if you will be so good as to make the position of the Congress clear regarding any measure taken to either restrict or to impede free sale of local mill-made goods. As you know there is great difficulty about continuing to work the mills in Bombay owing to heavy stocks of cloth; and I am sure it cannot be the intention of the Congress either to do or to tolerate anything which would hasten the crisis which is apprehended in the Bombay Mill-area.

May I request you to reply to this letter and make the position of the Congress quite clear regarding the points mentioned above, and if you do not mind it, also making it clear regarding prolonged hartals in any other trade. I am sure that it cannot be the intention of the Congress to stop commerce by means of hartals, but I have no doubt the public will greatly appreciate an authoritative statement from you.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS.

CAMP BARDOLI.
23rd July 1930.

My dear Sir Purshotamdas,

Your letter of the 22nd instant has been duly received by me. I am not at all in favour of closing down the cloth market of Bombay for any period, as such a step, in my opinion, is not necessary for the advancement of the political movement. What the Congress wants is, as is well-known, the stoppage of import or sale of foreign cloth. As far as am aware, even the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee is not against the sale of mill-made cloth, and I do not know how the public of Bombay have got an impression that the Congress wants the cloth market to be closed. I assure you that there is no truth in the matter; and if there is any such impression in Bombay it must be removed. The Congress has hitherto done nothing, nor has it any intention of doing anything which would result in hastening the apprehended crisis referred to in your letter. On the contrary, the vigorous boycott propaganda of the Congress ought to be helpful to the mills in disposing of some of their goods if there are no other difficulties in doing so.

On the question of prolonged hartals in any other trade, which you have raised in your letter, we had no discussion when we met on the last occasion; and I am not in a position to answer the question categorically, as I have not been able to understand it fully. I am sure, however, that nobody will accuse the Congress not havng any intentions to stop commerce by means of hartals. But the Congress is bound to exercise the right of calling upon the people to observe hartals on certain occasions, as has been done in the past, and the period of such hartals must necessarily depend on the gravity of the occasion. I hope I have made things sufficiently clear to remove all your doubts.

Yours sincerely,
Sd. VALLABHBHAI J. PATEL.

INDIAN MILL CLOTH.

The Satyagraha Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have their attention drawn to the correspondence that has recently passed between Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and Sardar Vallabhbhai in connection with the sale of cloth and picketing of shops.

In view of the reference made to the B.P.C.C. in Sardar Vallabhbhai's letter, the Satyagraha Committee wish it to be clearly known the shops dealing in purely Indian Mill made cloth are not intended to be either picketed or closed.

An intense campaign of picketing all foreign cloth shops in the city is to be started on Monday, by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. The period of the ultimatum sent to all the dealers on foreign cloth expires to-day and from to-morrow the shops of all those who do not respond to the call of the Congress and do not stop dealing in foreign cloth will be picketed by the Congress volunteers.

ORDERS TO WARD COMMITTEES.

No definite plan of work has yet been arrived at but Congress Executive in the different wards have been asked to muster their volunter forms which will be engaged in picketing foreign cloth shops.

DESH SEVIKAS' PART.

The Desh Sevikas are expected to play an important role in this picketing campaign and this much is certain that they will again revert to the picketing of cloth markets and foreign cloth shops at Bhuleshwar and most probably at the New Charni Road. The rest of the shops will be picketed by the Congress volunteers in the different wards.

Though the decision of the Native Piece Goods Merchants' Association has considerably lessoned the work of the volunteers the number of shops which will have to be picketed is very large and brisk enrolling of volunteers has been going on.

MORE INTENSE PICKETING THAN BEFORE.

Though a large number of Sevikas will be engaged in this new campaign the Desh Sevika Sangh proposes to carry on the picketing of toddy shops in its present form. On the whole the campaign of picketing foreign cloth shops will be so extensive and intensive as Bombay has never witnessed before. The Congress authorities as well as the volunteers and the Sevikas seem determined to make it impossible for the dealers in foreign cloth to carry on their business.

MINORITY QUESTION TO BE EMPHASISED

—:o:—

Mandate For Anglo-Indian Representative

COL. GIDNEY KEEN ON R. T. C.

ALLAHABAD, July 25.

Colonel Gidney, on his way to Calcutta, addressed a public meeting of the Anglo-Indians last night, and warned the community that the days of preferential treatment had gone, and the future lay in their own hands entirely. The Community should congratulate itself that it was recognised in the Simon Commission's report as a separate community, and when its representative would go to the Round Table Conference, it would be his duty to press for the protection of minorities, as recommended in the report. He appealed to them to be proud of their nationality, to stand together, and to educate themselves.

Col. Gidney announced that a Conference would be held in Calcutta soon to frame a mandate for the representative of the Community at the Round Table Conference.—A. P.

300 PATELS RESIGN.

—:o:—

Protest Against Government Repression.

DHULIA, July 25.

One hundred twenty-five Patels of Beglan, 150 Patels of West Khandesh tendered resignations as a mark of protest against Government repression.

PARLIAMENT TO BE PROROGUED NEXT WEEK

—:o:—

LONDON, July 24.

Rugby.—Mr. Philip Snowden announced in the House of Commons that it was hoped that Parliament would be prorogued tomorrow week. Parliament would reassemble on October 28th.—B. O. W.

Governors' Conference.

—:o:—

SIMLA, July 25.

The Governors of Bombay, Madras and the Central Provinces left Simla this afternoon for their respective Provinces.

Sir Malcolm Hailey who has been staying with the Governor of the Punjab at Barnes Court is the guest of Viceroy from to-day and leaves Simla to-morrow afternoon for the United Provinces.

The Legislative Assembly comes to an end on 31st July and there is not expected to be any formal notification announcing dissolution.—A. P.

No British Soap For India.

—:o:—

Bombay Merchant's Decision.

The Indian Soap Merchants of Bombay have decided to boycott British Sun Light Soap by unanimously adopting a resolution to that effects. There are three well-known brands of British soaps commonly used by the Indian consumer. viz., Gossages' Soaps, Flower Brand and Chabkar Brand. There was a suggestion that these kinds should also be boycotted but as there was no unanimity of opinion regarding this proposal it was left to the choice of the dealers whether to indent for them or not. But if the Indian consumers themselves stop purchasing these brands then dealers will have to stop their imports also and the boycott of British Soaps so far as they are used by an average Indian consumer will be complete.

LADIES SQUAT ON ROAD.

—:o:—

Sequel To Ban On Procession.

CALCUTTA, July 25.

The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee Office was, as usual raided by the police this evening when 17 persons were arrested including the Officer-in-Charge.

Four Hindusthani ladies were arrested at Burrabazar while persuading coolies not to handle two bales of foreign cloth. The ladies did not accept the Officer of release on bail.

About 50 ladies belonging to the "Dwipali Sangha" organised a procession this afternoon as a protest against the conviction of seven ladies yesterday, but they were not allowed to proceed by the police, whereupon they offered Satyagraha by squatting on the Upper Circular Road in North Calcutta. The police formed a cordon round the ladies who did not budge an inch for over three hours.—Free Press.

—:o:—

SECTION 144 NOT TO BE RENEWED.

—:o:—

Madras Decision.

MADRAS, July 25.

An Ootacamund message states that the political situation having become normal, the Government have come to the conclusion that there is no necessity for renewing order under Section 144 in Madras.—Free Press.

Security Demanded From a Raja

—:o:—

MADRAS, July 25.

Security of Rs. 7,000 has been demanded from the Raja of Chokalingam, Editor of the "Oodiyan" Tamil Nationalist weekly and keeper of the Press.

The Raja has declined to furnish the security and has decided to suspend publication of the paper and to close down the press.—Free Press.

PICKETER ON HUNGER STRIKE

—:o:—

Calcutta Activities.

CALCUTTA, July 25.

The case against the Editors of the "Liberty" and the "Advance" for publishing Srimati Basanti Devi's appeal to picketers has been adjourned to July 31.

Sjt. Becharampal, Officer-in-Charge, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Dr. C. C. Banerji and Ramkumar Vayalka have been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of aiding and abetting the Burra Bazar women picketers.

Two arrests were made for picketing the Presidency College today. One student has begun hunger strike at the gate of the Scotish Churches' Colleges to induce the students not to attend the College.—Free Press.

MORE FLOODS.

—:o:—

HYDERABAD (Sind) July 25.

Further heavy floods are reported from several places in Upper Sind owing to breaches of Kashmere, Sukkur and Begari Bunds due to sudden abnormal rise in the river level. Shikarpur Town is in imminent danger.—A. P.

G. I. P. Passenger Derailed.

—:o:—

RAICHUR, July 25.

The Raichur-Bombay passenger train was completely derailed between Narayan Peth Road and Yadgiri. Slight injuries were sustained by two railway employees and two passengers. Through running is expected this evening.—A. P.

Floods In Sind.

HYDERABAD (Sind) July 24.

Owing to rise in the Indus parts of three districts in Sind are under water. The extent of the area flooded and the damage done is not yet known.—Free Press.

—:o:—

Kovno.—Commandant of Kovno has deported ex-premier Voldemaras as danger to public order.—Reuter.

CYCLONE HAVOC IN ITALY.

—:o:—

Hundreds Of Persons Injured And Many Killed.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY FOR VICTIMS.

LONDON, July 25.

Treviso.—Twenty-seven persons were killed, and hundreds were injured and a number of buildings were wrecked as a result of the cyclone.

Villages in neighbourhood have suffered severe damage. Relief work is extremely difficult owing to interruption of communications.—Reuter.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY.

New York.—The Italian Embassy is flooded with telegrams of sympathy from all over the United States offering help to the victims of earthquake disaster.

The Ambassador, however, has been instructed to decline all offers with thanks as his Government is meeting the situation adequately.—Reuter.

AVELLINO'S TERRIBLE TOLL

—:o:—

2573 Persons Killed

LONDON, July 25.

Avellino—It is now reported that 2,573 persons have been killed and 1,315 injured as a result of earthquake in the province of Avellino alone.—Reuter.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN ITALY.

—:o:—

Inhabitants Rush Out Of Houses In Panic.

LONDON, July 25.

A message from Mexico City states that earthquake shocks were felt last night at Pinotepa (in Oaxaca State) preceded by subterranean rumblings and torrential rain. The inhabitants rushed out of their houses in panic but there were no casualties.—Reuter.

—:o:—

HEAVY FLOODS IN YORKSHIRE.

—:o:—

Bridges Swept Away.

LONDON, July 24.

Rugby.—Although rain is falling, floods are receding this morning in the valley of Esk, North Yorkshire, where, yesterday, several bridges were swept away and villages inundated. Throughout the night workmen were engaged in restoring communications at Sleights, where the stout stone bridge had been swept away, and a life boat brought by road from Whitby was busy rescuing villagers from roofs and upper windows.

Several valley villages are still isolated but apparently only one life is lost, though damage to property is very extensive. Floods also occurred around Sheffield and the Mersey burst its banks near North Henden six miles from Manchester. Crops have been damaged in several agricultural areas.—B. O. W.

SEVEN PROVINCES AFFECTED.

—:o:—

Ban On Raising Subscriptions

LONDON, July 24.

Rome—A communique shows that seven provinces have been affected by earthquake whose severest effects have been felt in province of Avellino where 1392 have died and 2072 injured. 129 have been killed in province of Foggia and 131 in Potenza. Altogether 88 parishes have been affected.

Mussolini has prohibited raising of public or private subscriptions.—Reuter.

—:o:—

Heavy Floods In Sind.

—:o:—

KARACHI, July 24.

Due to heavy floods the railway line between Kamberale Khan and Borouchandea on the Larkana-Dodapur narrow gauge section has been breached. Transhipment at present is impossible.—A. P.

Auctions Of Right Of Tapping Palm Trees Cancelled.

IMPROVEMENTS BOARD FOLLOWS EXAMPLE OF PARENT BODY.

PICTURESQUE DEMONSTRATION BY DESH SEVIKAS

Dr. Batliwalla Finds Toddy Harmless.

Without much discussion, the Bombay Improvements Board, at a meeting held in the Corporation Hall on Friday evening, passed a resolution cancelling the proposed auctions of the right of tapping palm trees standing on the Improvement Trust lands and disallowing tapping palm trees or preparing toddy or liquor on Improvement Trust lands in the future.

The Desh Sevikas held a picturesque demonstration outside the Corporation Hall, just before the commencement of the meeting with a view to impress upon the members the necessity of passing such a measure. About a hundred women of the Sangh carrying Prohibition banners and cartoons halted near the Hall and shouted slogans. A few prominent members of the Sangha watched the proceedings from the seats provided for them in one corner of the Hall.

Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji moved:—

"That in view of the resolutions No. 19 of 14-7-1926 and No. 60 of 19-7-1927 passed by the Improvement Trust Board, that no liquor shop should be allowed to be located in future on any property or part of the property belonging to the Board or any building or part of a building constructed or to be constructed thereon, and that toddy shops also should not be allowed to be located in the Trust property as they are also liquor shops, this Board of Trustees resolve that the proposed auctions of the right of tapping palm trees standing on the Improvement Trust lands be cancelled and henceforward no toddy or liquor should be allowed to be tapped or prepared on Improvement Trust lands'"

The mover reminded the house that the Corporation had passed a similar resolution only a few days ago and it was up to the Improvement Trust to follow the example of the parent body. When the Improvement Trust had passed a resolution that no toddy shops should be located in any of its property it was only just that they should extend the principle and disallow tapping toddy trees standing on Trust property. He asked the members not to look at the question from the point of view of revenue because it was mainly a question of principle.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Mohanlal Desai.

DR. BATLIWALLA FINDS TODDY HARMLESS.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla, the Chairman of the Improvements Committee opposed the proposition saying that by so doing they would merely throw away a sum of Rs. 12,000 per annum. Those who were addicted to drink, he said, would drink even if toddy was not allowed to be tapped from Trust trees. If toddy was not available in one shop, he would go next door and have a drink. Speaking as a doctor he would say that pure toddy was harmless.

Sir Vasantrao Dhabolkar supported the motion on the ground that it would not be consistent on ther part not to adopt the motion. They had disallowed liquor shops to be located on Trust plots, then why should they not extend the principle of prohibition to toddy? If however, the Board was prepared to rescind its former resolutions, he would be one to oppose the measure now brought forward by the Morarji. He was surprised that Dr. Batliwalla was trying to go back on the resolution passed by the Corporation, which was the parent body of the Board.

A closure was moved and the resolution was passed by a large majority 32 voting for and 20 against the proposition.

MESSRS. SAPRU & JAYAKAR RECEIVED AT BORI BUNDER STATION.

Decline To Disclose Nature Of Message.

—:o:—

Bound for Allahabad on a mission of peace, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar arrived from Poona in Bombay by the "Deccan Queen" on Friday morning. They were received at the Victoria Terminus by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Sir Phiroze Sethna.

Interviewed by a Press representative they declined to disclose the nature of the message they were carrying from Mahatma Gandhi to Pundit Motilal and Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru who are interned in the Allahabad jail. Dr. Sapru met Dr. Ansari in the Taj Mahal Hotel and there was consultation between the two for some time.

The peace delegates left for Allahabad on Friday night.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar who left Bombay this evening have kept their secret so well that not even their intimate friends have the vaguest idea of what transpired within the stone walls of Yeravda Jail.

On Thursday evening after their meeting with Mahatma Gandhi both visitors were persuaded to spend over an hour with the members of the Servants of India Society who entertained them to tea while one of the members also had two private talks with Mr. Jayakar. But not the remotest hint about the conversations with Mr. Gandhi dropped on either of these occasions, although it is admitted that their friends took care not to put them embarrass in questions.

PRAISE FOR JAILORS.

All that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar would allow themselves to give out was that the prisoners, particularly Mr. Gandhi and Mrs. Naidu were cheerful and that all had nothing but praise for the courtesy of jail officials. It was also authoritatively stated by them that the reports of interview between Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer and Mr. Gandhi were unfounded. For the rest both visitors freely expressed themselves on the present situation, especially about the Round Table Conference.—A. P.

Missionaries Urged To Approach Viceroy.

MADRAS, July 24.

The Madras International Fellowship has issued an appeal to British Missionaries in India, requesting them to consider the necessity of making such representations to Lord Irwin as will help him in bringing about a peaceful and honourable settlement of the present situation in India.—A. P.

Prisoners Being Released ?

—:o:—

LAHORE, July 25.

It is understood that it is becoming increasingly difficult to accommodate the steady stream of political prisoners flowing into jails. To mitigate this trouble, hundreds of ordinary prisoners are being released before the expiry of their periods of imprisonment.—Free Press.

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WANTED—One M.A. (English) tutor to teach English daily between 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Apply personally with the copies of testimonials between 3 p.m. to 4 p.m. HARGOVANDAS JEEVANDAS, POPATWADI, Kalbadevi Road. Phone No. 21811.
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A

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A 1272

WANTED—Female SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON and a NURSE, qualified, experienced for Maternity Home. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating age caste and lowest salary. SETH VITHALDAS RATHI, Beawar.
A 1268

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AUCTION SALE—To-morrow (Sunday) the 27th inst., at 10 a.m. (S.T.) of very valuable complete Bungalow Furniture, Gramophone, Fire proof Safe, Carpets, E. Lamps, Marble figures, Wall clock, Glassware, Crockery, etc., etc., under instructions from the Mortgagees, Valuable Real Jewellery set in Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubies, Pearls etc., Necklaces, Bracelets, Earings, Bangles, Kudas, Rings, etc., etc., at Chawpatty Sea Face, Babulal Mansion, near Marina Mansion. Auctioneers MORA & CO., Tele. No. 22064.
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Public Notices

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THE INDIAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office, Hongkong House, at 11 A.M. on Friday, the 1st day of August, 1930, for the purpose of transacting the ordinary general business of the Company.

The SHARE REGISTERS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th July to the 1st August, both days inclusive.

BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Calcutta, the 24th July, 1930.
1270

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RAM-KISHEN,
Manager & Engineer-in-Chief, G. B. S. Railways.
Manager & Engineer-in-Chief's Office.
Goya Gate, 24th July, 1930.
(Baroda).
1271

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for GUARANTEE BROKERS by The BOMBAY MILLS CLOTH SELLING AGENTS' ASSOCIATION for KARACHI, DELHI, AMRITSAR, CAWNPORE and CALCUTTA Centres. Applicants should send their applications with terms and Bank References to the undersigned.
VAMAN SHRIDHAR APTE,
MOOLJI DAYAL,
Honorary Joint Secretaries,
The Bombay Mills Cloth Selling Agents' Association.
Mulji Jetha Market,
Govind Chowk,
Bombay.
R2568

THE RAGHUVANSHI MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 11-12 Hains Road, Mahalaxmi on SATURDAY, the 26th July, 1930, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account up to 31st March, 1930.
(2) To appoint Director in place of one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the Current year and fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 19th July, 1930, to SATURDAY, 2nd August, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
RANCHHODDAS KHIMJI & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th June 1930.
1191

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Katni Cement & Industrial Company Limited, will be held on TUESDAY, the 29th July 1930, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business.

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st March 1930.
2nd. To sanction the declaration of dividends on first and second Preference, Ordinary and Deferred Shares.
3rd. To elect two Directors in the places of Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Bart. and Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4th. To confirm the appointments of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C. I. E, M. B. E., and Mr. Laxmidas M. Khatau, who vacate office under article 102 of the Articles of Association and are eligible for re-election.
5th. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6th. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to the 29th July 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MACDONALD & CO.
Agents.
Bombay, 1st July 1930.
1137

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

IN APPEAL FROM ITS ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Appeal No. 57 of 1925.
Suit No. 2966 of 1922.

GIRDHARLAL DAMODAR and HARILAL DAMODAR.
..... Appellants & Plaintiffs
vs.
CHHOTALAL MULCHAND
.....Respondent & Defendant.
and
Messrs. DASTUR AND CO.
..... Applicants

To,
GIRDHARLAL DAMODAR JANI, Esq.,

Sir,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that Messrs. Dastur and Co. have taken out a Chamber Summons, dated the 21st day of February, 1930, for an order directing you to pay to them the sum of Rs. 8,992-14-8 being the balance of their taxed costs and interest thereon at 6 per cent per annum from the date hereof till payment and for costs of the said summons and the order to be made thereon and the Court has fixed the 15th day of August, 1930, at 11-15 a.m. for hearing the said summons before the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers, when you are required to appear either in person or by an Attorney of this Hon'ble Court. In default of your appearing on the day and hour abovementioned an exparte order will be passed against you.

Dated this 25th day of July, 1930
DASTUR & CO.,
Applicants.
1275

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC and those to whom it may concern will please take note of the fact that the existing partnership between Messrs. PURSHOTAM VITHALDASS VED and HARIBHAI RAJHNATHJI DESAI in the concern "The Surya Film Company", Bangalore, has been DISSOLVED from this date, Haribhai Raghnathji Desai remaining the sole proprietor of the Surya Film Company hereafter. Mr. Purshotamlass has taken up all liabilities of the Surya Film Company upto this date and Mr. Haribhai will be solely responsible for all further liabilities of the Surya Film Company.
(Sd.) PURSHOTAM VITHALDASS VED.
(Sd.) HARIBHAI RAGHNATHJI DESAI.
Bangalore, 18th July, 1930.
1259

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

Re: AKOLA COTTON MILLS LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the AKOLA COTTON MILLS LIMITED, have contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our client. All persons having any claim against or to the said properties by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 41, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTIES

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Ryatwari land or ground together with the messuages, tenements, Mill, Buildings, Engine and Boiler houses, Bungalows, Offices, Chawls, Godowns, Warehouses and other appurtenant buildings thereon situate lying and being at Shahnawazpur on the North side of the Municipal Road leading from Masumsha well to the New Hindu Burning ground for Tejra Peth in the Taluka and District of Akola in the Registration Sub-District of Akola containing by admeasurement eleven acres and thirty-nine Goonthas and bearing Revenue Survey No. 8 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by Survey No. 16 being the fields of Balchand Bansilal, on or towards the West by a Road and beyond that by the River Morna, on or towards the North partly by the Railway line and partly by Survey No. 7, Field of Shaikh Valli Mahomed, on or towards the South partly by property hereinafter secondly described and partly by Survey No. 11 being the field of Khandu Kumbhar.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with all Mill buildings, Engine houses, Boiler houses, Weaving Shed, Store rooms, Godowns, Ginning Factory, Press and other appurtenant buildings standing thereon (save and except the portion occupied by Hanuman's Temple) situate lying and being at Shahnawazpur on the North side of the Municipal Road leading from Masumsha well to the New Hindu burning ground for Tejra Peth in th Taluka and District of Akola in the Registration Sub-District of Akola containing by admeasurement thirteen acres and twenty-nine Goonthas and bearing Revenue Survey No. 10 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by property belonging to the Akola Gorakshan Sabha bearing Survey No. 18, on or towards the West by Survey No. 11 and beyond that by the River Morna, on or towards the North by the property hereinbefore firstly described and on or towards the South by property belonging to the Gorakshan Sabha.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground with a well and Engine-shed standing thereon situate lying and being at Shahnawazpur to the West of the property firstly described and to the East of River Morna in the Taluka and District of Akola in the Registration Sub-District of Akola containing by admeasurement one acre or thereabouts formerly belonging to Khandu Kumbhar.

FOURTHLY:—All the Ginning and Pressing Factories and all the Machinery, plants, boilers, Engines, Gins, Presses and other apparatuses, furnitures, fixtures and fittings belonging to the said Mills and all the stock-in-trade including all stores and spare-parts of Machinery and other moveables belonging to the said Mills.

Dated this 25th day of July 1930.
MALVI MODY RANCHOD-DAS & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys,
1270

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What the People Say

ADVOCATE'S EXAMINATION

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I respectfully crave through your paper the earnest attention of the Secretary* Bombay Bar Council to the letter published in the "Bombay Chronicle' of the 21st instant under the heading "Advocate's Examination, why not postpone it?"

I, being equally interested, endorse his request and strongly urge others who are likely to be similarly affected not to spare time in following suit. In view of the strong picketing movements and other akin propagandas prevailing of late in Bombay and elsewhere and the consequent uneasiness. I humbly suggest that it will certainly be a wise move on the Secretary's part to take immediate steps to announce in good time the postponement of the Examination to November next.—Yours, etc.,

"AFFECTED."

A RAILWAY GRIEVANCE.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you please draw the attention of the authorities concerned through your widely circulated newspaper about the disorder in the running of trains in the branch line Broach-Jambusar Ry. and the gross-negligence about it?

Since about a month trains are running in a very fantastic way. Stopping anywhere for an indefinite time, arriving unusually late on the station and causing great inconvenience to the public at large in their business. The wonder of it is that the evening trains are not furnished with lights in this critical juncture and the passengers are in danger of either being robbed or outraged by Badmasses. Even the Guard's compartment is without light and the platform is in darkness.—Yours, etc.,

K. S. SHASTRI

Amod, July 21.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN SOAP.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to a letter addressed to you by "Indian" regarding boycott of foreign shops I am giving the following information. Leaving aside the petty cold process soap manufacturers there are three outstanding soap factories in S. India manufacturing soaps of all kinds. They are the Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut, the Government Soap Factory, Bangalore, and the Hyderabad Government Soap Factory, Hyderabad. The foreign soap dealers of Bombay may do well to correspond with any of the above Soap Factories which are run on up-to-date scientific lines.—Yours, etc.,

"ANOTHER INDIAN."

THE ALL-INDIA GANDHI CAP DAY.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Let me at the outset welcome and then congratulate our dear old Tairsee-dada for making this wonderful suggestion of donning Gandhi caps by all and sundry on the day fixed by the Congress. Surely that day would be a unique one for it would test the feelings of the great Indian Nation, in particular and of the foreigners in general.

In view of the Working Committee meeting in Bombay on the 30th instant I suggest that 5th of August next be fixed for the purpose by the Congress. Locally a procession be arranged from every Ward starting from a central place of each Ward and ending at the Azad Maidan. There the tri-coloured flag hoisting ceremony be performed at the hands of the President of the European Association to show reverence to our National Flag.

This practical demonstration is necessary to demonstrate to the world that there are still good blood Europeans who honour right. Similar arrangements may be made at other places in India to celebrate the function.—Yours, etc.,

P. S. SHAH.

KHADDAR, A DISQUALIFICATION?

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You will kindly make room for the following incident that happened in the Engineering College Workshop Poona a few days before.

I had been to the Engineering College Workshop to see a relative of mine who is a diploma student there. I was dressed in full Khaddar with a Gandhi-cap. I searched for him in the workshop but could not find him out. Then I began to inquire about him. In the meanwhile I was seen by the Superintendent who asked me what I wanted. In spite of my telling him the fact he began to abuse the gate-keeper for allowing me inside and ordered him to drive me out. It is also reported that he has strictly warned the gate-keeper not to allow any outsider with 'Khaddar' in the workshop. Is wearing of Khaddar a disqualification? I fear he will shortly apply this rule to the students of the College. I request them to be prepared to face it boldly!

Vande Mataram.—Yours, etc.,

DISTRESSED.

Poona, July 20.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH DRUGS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will be good enough to give a little space in your widely read journal for the following suggestion to the Association of dealers in Drugs, Patent medicines, Toilet soaps, Perfumery etc.

The public and perhaps the Congress have been given to understand from time to time through leaflets and local papers that the above Association has been formed to make successful the boycott of all kinds of British make articles connected with the dealers of the Association, and one hears that resolutions are also being passed towards making this boycott a success. Whilst appreciating the efforts of the organisation towards the boycott propaganda, one cannot but say that certain amount of hide and seek play is being played in boycotting the articles of the British manufacture. This Association has lately issued a list for the guidance of its members, and has asked them to return same duly filled in, showing the items they have in stock, which are to be totally boycotted. Now this list has about 2 doz. items, against which a O zero has been marked, and it has been stated at the foot that no list of the marked items is to be submitted, giving thereby a veiled permit to have the usual trade in these British made articles. One does not know why this sort of arrangement should have been necessary when the Association was going to boycott all the articles manufactured in Britain for a term of three months anud it creates a doubt in the minds of the public as to the sincerely of the purpose by the half-heartedness of the body. Will the President of the Association clear the point?

Another thing which also deserves equal attention on the part of the association and it is regarding the raising of the prices of such assumed boycotted British goods. Of late these items are being quoted by the local chemists, some 3-4 annas higher than what it would have normally been, and it is up for the Association to take a firm step and see this sort of affair is not encouraged.

I hope an early explanation will be given, so that the public should not suffer unnecessarily.—Yours, etc.,

A BOYCOTTER.

KALYAN MUNICIPALITY & NATIONAL FLAG.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A few days back a move was made by some citizens and Congressmen to hoist National Flag on the Kalyan Municipal building, and to this effect a resolution was placed beofre the general Board, but unfortunately it failed. The members of the Municipality who were for the resolution were asked to resign but the Vice-President of K. C. C. said that they should not resign for this triffling matter. Now, Sir, why did at all this Congressman take part in this movement, if he thought National Flag a trifling matter? To treat this question as a trifling one is an insult to the National Flag.

There are two parties in general Board. The non-Brahmin party wants to pass a resolution of allowing untouchables to use public wells in the town. To this our Brahmin brothers every now and then oppose. Congress Committee does not take interest in this nor does it urge the honourable members to back that resolution. So there is a great tension and water tight compartments, Sir, Congress does not differentiate between man and man and therefore it is the bounden duty of Congress to drive out untouchability first or what is the use of hoisting National Flag under which gather a part of citizens. It will also be an insult to it? So it will be better if the Congress would take steps first to pass that resolution and pay homage to Mahatmaji's saying of satisfying all.—Yours, etc.,

A CONGRESSMAN.

SINCERITY OF THE VICEROY.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Our Liberal friends from one end to the other are talking of the sincerity of the Viceroy and take his declaration at the face value. How surprising it is that they forget so soon their joint effort to maintain the Ratio to 1s. 4d., which was in the interest of India, was negatived by his then Finance Member Sir Basil Blackett. Later on when the present Finance Member took charge our Liberal friends having witnessed the ruination of our mill industry and the cotton trade by the effect of the 1s. 6d. ratio requested the Viceroy to reopen the ratio question, but their request was point blank rejected.—Yours, etc.,

V. A. D

PICKETING IN BENARES UNIVERSITY.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be thankful if you will publish the following information for the knowledge of the public.

Since Monday, the 14th inst. all the Colleges of the Benares Hindu University have been picketted. Monday being the All-India Student's Day there was a complete hartal in all the Colleges. From Tuesday regular picketing by the Congress volunteers of the local Congress was started. The Arts College, the Industrial Chemistry Department, Physics College and the Engineering College have all been picketted.

Since Thursday morning, the Engineering College hostels were picketed and no student was allowed to go to the College. The picketers block the gate by lying down and no student has crossed them till now. All the Colleges are completely empty and the authorities do not take any step because they think that it is a matter for the students to decide. The Colleges can be closed if the students leave the hostels and go away.

There seems to be no way for a compromise because the local Congress Committee is determined to see that the Colleges are closed.

On Friday, the 18th instant, the students of the University were addressed by Mr. Vithalbhai Patel at the Shivaji Hall. He appealed to the students in the name of Mother India to come out of the Colleges and begin picketing foreign cloth and liquor shops. He asked them not to falter because it were the young men who made Mahatmaji pass the Independence Resolution and if they failed to serve the country at this critical juncture they would be blamed by posterity. This address had a great effect on the students and due to picketing many were prepared to go away to their homes. But Pandit Malaviyaji, who was President of the meeting declared himself against picketing of Colleges. He said that students should create robust patriotism and further said that it would be disastrous to ask those students who had no firm conviction as to their duty in this struggle to leave the colleges. All should create first firm conviction and act according to one's conviction and not be forced by others. Due to this speech of Malaviyaji some of the students began to hesitate and think about their future plans in this University.

I think that if the picketing goes on as usual many of the students will get tired of staying here because they have nothing to do here and will, therefore, start for their homes as soon as they realise that there is no way out of the situation that is created by picketing. No student is prepared to walk over the volunteers and thus insult himself and his country too.

Saturday being the day of B. K. Dutt's deportation there is a hartal here. Even the cooks of all the messes in all the hostels have gone away. The students have to go and take their food elsewhere. The servants are to hold a meeting to-day as to what they should do. They are to decide whether to stop cooking for all the time or to continue their messes.

Such is the situation in the Hindu University. Picketing is continuing and there seems to be no way for a compromise for the students think that by now Panditji must have tried is best to bring a compromise. The students propose to wait till the end of this month and if there is no result they will then leave the College because there is no other solution.

I think that if the Hindu University—decides to close the College for a long vacation of three or four months or till the result of this fight, then certainly many students of other Colleges will also join the national struggle and have their Universities closed. It will enhance the reputation of the Hindu University in the whole of India.—Yours, etc.,

S. C. SHETH.
Engineering College Student.
Benares Hindu University,
July, 19.

P.S.—Regular propaganda is carried on by the College students in the University area to boycott foreign cloth and British goods.

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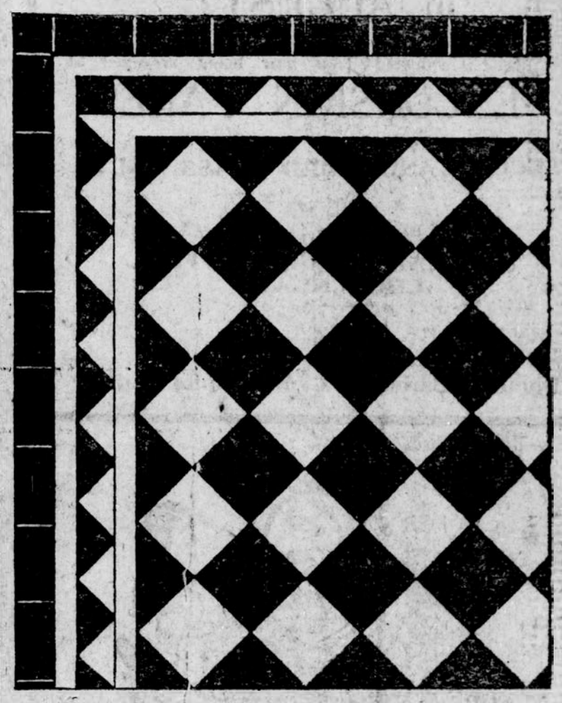
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THE CHINESE RENAISSANCE.

Chinese Culture And Nationalism.

(By Dr. LIM BOON KENG.)

The evolution of the Chinese People is perhaps the most fascinating and marvellous process of national development in the whole annals of human history. Its origin lost in the mists of antiquity, the Chinese nation is the solitary survival of the hosts of great and civilized people who flourished two thousand years before the Christian era. If, the finding of modern science is true that the fittest survivers, then the Chinese civilization has surely proved itself to be the fittest, as it still flourishes, while its whilom contemporaries have long ago vanished, leaving only vestiges of their existence in ruined buildings and forgotten tongues. A historical review of the past is awe-inspiring when in succession the great civalization of Egypt, Chaldea, Sumeria, Persia, India, Hellas and Rome to mention no others, slowly came into sight, flourished amidst dazzling brilliance and at last tottered, fell and disappeared. Alone, amidst this frightful holocaust, relieved only by the growth of new nations stood abandant the four thousand year old Chung Hua civilization, not only socially intact, but also perfectly preserved in all the essential features of its language, literature, art and culture.

Surely not only the modern Chinese but all the nations of the world have much to learn unique from the great lessons which this unique survival of a great civilization has to teach to those interested in the welfare of the human race.

Two features stand out in bold relief (1) Biologically, the Chinese race has adapted itself to changing times and environment, multiplying in numbers absorbing innumerable tribes, and flourishing in all climes from the ice bound regions of the north to the torrid jungles of the equator. Its majestic advance is comparable to that of a giant glacier, overcoming and surpassing all, and at least engulfing everything that could not be digested, so that nothing is left behind, and the progress both in time and space, is the most conspicuous human achievement ever made in the whole history of the world. (2) Chinese culture, despite many, mishaps and misfortunes, has remained essentially intact since the days of Confucious, more than two thousand four hundred years ago. The written language has developed and become greatly polished and refined yet it is the same language used three or four thousand years before our time. This is one of the greatest relics of antiquity, and the most precious. It is the indissoluble cement that finds all the races of the Far East in one great oriental civilization in which we included, Annam, Japan and Korea. It is the unique medium that illumines the past of the Chinese nation with an imperishable light!

SALIENT REALISM.

The outstanding feature of Chinese civilization is the undoubted democratic character of its institutions, revealing its true nature at the very dawn of the nation's history. It is wonderful to contemplate how the ancient Chinese had so clearly anticipated the moderns by their wise policy and their earnest devotion to the cause of humanity and righteousness. The first scene of the prehistoric drama reveals the election of the Patriarch Yao whom Dr. Sun Yat Sen regards as one of the democratic rulers whose principles still form the basis of "The Three Principles" of the Chinese Republic.

But survival does not mean petrification in the form of a fossil. There has been in the course of ages an advance in diverse directions, in some instances so slow that foreign critics appear to see no change at all. The modern student, however, will see real changes of an evolutionary nature that will explain in part the stability and the survival of Chinese democracy.

Political storms and social cataclysms as well as earthquakes and typhoons have time and again caused destruction and havoc, but no sooner the turmoil subsides than the nation recovers from the shock, and stress, and begin forth-with to recuperate, and adapt itself to the changed conditions. All these phenomena imply an innate vitality of the Chinese social organism. On account of its durability, and consequent permanence, it exerts an invincible power of absorbing all sorts of elements that come within reach. Like the banyan tree, it pervades all and surmounts every obstacle. The force that keeps the nation alive is the spirit or soul of the race, sustained by a vivid consciousness of the supremacy of Righteousness and Love in all human affairs.

On this account, the Chinese people have always circumscribed the powers of tyrants and emperors, and have for ages maintained a degree of freedom in their villages, such as only very modern nations have wrenched from their rulers. Long before the Christian era, feudalism had disappeared while it lingered in Japan down to our own days. Foreign conquerors had been tolerated under the old belief in fate and destiny but their success had been due to a very cunning acceptance of the moral and political philosophy of the people.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen was the first to see that the old regime had had its day. The mistakes and deficiencies as well as the wrongs committed by the Manchu Emperors, had reduced the people to distress and poverty. The renaissance of the Chinese was overdue and inevitable. The exactions of the militarist European nations and Japan were becoming unbearable, and unless the people were awakened to a sense of the impending catastrophies, Dr. Sun Yat Sen saw that China would suffer from partition in the hands of her greedy and reckless exploiters.

PROPHETIC SUN YAT SEN.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen justly believed in the wisdom of the sages of the nation. He saw clearly that what China needed was a revolution in the true historical sense to bring about a revival of the Chinese culture in order that democracy might attain the position of equality with the great Power, which had been, for more than half a century, endeavouring to partition the country into spheres of influence in order the better to exploit her enormous natural resources, and to increase their trade. The weakness and the incapacity of the Imperial Government tempted and induced the great European mercantile nations and the Japanese to utilize their military and naval resources to secure for themselves unprecedented advantages. The various treaties, and the most favoured nation clause, before the establishment of the Republic were all dictated after victories in war. The only way to bring about the change was to put an end to the Imperial regime. It took Dr. Sun nearly a quarter of a century to preach to the people, before they fully realized the importance of his message. Then, all of a sudden, a great awakening took place, and the last representative of the Manchu Imperial House saw clearly the Will of Heaven, and abdicated peacefully so that in February 1912 Dr. Sun Yat Sen was able to declare to the First Sovereign of the Ming Dynasty that the Chinese nation had at last regained her freedom.

THE WRECKERS.

It is needless to detail now the tragic attempts of militarists and others to destroy the work which the genius and perseverance of Dr. Sun Yat Sen had so gloriously accomplished without blood shed. After many years of civil war, the nationalist party following the lead at first given by the late lamented chief has fortunately through the successes of General Chiang Kai Sheck restored the Central Government at Nanking, where the entire reconstruction of the country is being seriously studied. Only selfish and party interests are keeping aloof the two or three nothern militarists who have hitherto refused to cooperate with the Nationalist Government. But the ultimate unification of the country is only a question of time; for the Nationalist Government stands absolutely for the greatest good of the people.

The most significant change in the life of the nation is the awakening of the masses, in the discovery of the national consciousness. The people realize that they represent the ultimate power and authority of the country. They hate militarism and resent. They understand the value of education the arbitrary rule of war-lords. They detest "the imperialists" either home-made or foreign. The excesses of the Japanese in Shantung re: the Tsinan and other incidents in recent years, have brought about a national union almost unprecedented, to counteract and resist the harm and the consequences of ruthless military exploitation of a defenceless population. The nationalist government for example need only give a hint, and it is at present possible to stop all trade and dealings with the Japanese, not only China but also all over the world, where the Chinese exist as traders.

This national unity "vis a vis" the foreign imperialists is the source of great strength to the government, and is the truest indication of the renaissance of the Chinese democracy. While properly guided, the people can be expected to support the central government to the utmost in its attempt to achieve the national freedom by abolishing unilateral treaties, and by rejecting all unfair and unjust practices imposed by "force majeure." On the other hand, the government must be prepared for criticism and control of its actions. Hence it is safe to say that no Chinese government now-a-days can afford to act in defiance of the Will of the People. Though in small matters, no notice will be taken, yet repetition of little differences by continual summation will ultimately rouse the public, and then arises a crisis which can only be settled by loss of face or concessions, of some sort.—

REAL RECORD.

No such thing will happen with a wide awake government. The Nationalist government understands fully the wishes of the public. It is striving to carry out the democratic programme of Dr. Sun Yat Sen. We may be sure that as soon as possible steps will be taken to make the people conversant with the means of popular selection of representatives, and with the methods of control. The institution of competitive Civil Service Examinations will help greatly to strengthen the confidence of the people of the whole country. There will be of course as of old the Provincial examinations, and the metropolitan examination for the senior grades.

Thus the renaissance will be a time of real revival. There will not be only outward changes but also what is of more consequence a spiritual awakening. The leaders of the Kuo-min-tang are anxious to bring about a real reform in conformity with the wishes of our late chief. The matter however rests mainly with the public who must be sincere, and who must strive to qualify themselves by education and moral endeavour to be fit to exercise the functions imposed upon them by the San Min Principles.

(The Chinese Nation.)

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—:o:—

Civil Appointments.

Mr. S. M. Kaikini, LL.B., to officiate temporarily as Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Kaira.

Captain K. R. Madan, to be an Hon. Magistrate of the Second Class in the Thana District vice Khan Bahadur Dr. F. A. Moos, resigned.

Mr. G. B. Constantine, I.C.S., on return from leave, to do duty as Assistant Judge, Ahmedabad.

Mr. J. N. Mehta, I.C.S., on relief, to do duty as Assistant Judge, Ahmednagar.

Mr. J. G. Rele, Advocate, to officiate as Editor, Indian Law Reports, Bombay Series, up to the end of the present term of the High Court, vice the Hon. Mr. Justice H. J. Kania, LL.B., Puisne Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Bombay.

Mr. Krishna Raddi B. Bhadrapur to be First Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Mangesh Subrai Sashital to be Second Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Ramchandra Balvant Badve to be Second Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Dhundirao Bhimrao Deshpande to be Second Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. J. C. Ker, has been permitted to retire from His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from 1st May 1930.

Mr. R. M. Maxwell, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, is granted leave from 1st August 1930.

Dr. (Miss) M. A. Vakil is appointed with effect from 23th April 1930 to the post of Lady Doctor at the Civil Hospital, Aden, until further orders.

Mr. T. M. Vakil, M.B.B.S., B.S., has been appointed Medical Officer, in charge Dispensary, Uran, district Kolaba 24th June, 1930.

On return from leave Dr. K. G. Palkar, has been posted to the J. J. Hospital, Bombay, with effect from 4th July 1930.

Dr. R. B. Billimoria, M.D. (Bom.), to be additional Hon. Physician at the G. T. Hospital, Bombay.

Dr. N. K. Sahiar, to be Hon. Director of the Medical Unit at the Hospital vice Dr. R. B. Billimoria.

Mr. A. O. Koreishi, on return from the Legislative Assembly, to be Collector of Broach vice Mr. H. V. R. Iengar, I.C.S.

Mr. H. V. R. Iengar, I.C.S., on relief, to be Assistant Collector, Broach.

A temporary appointment of a Second Grade Deputy Collector is created for a period of six months, and Mr. Anandrao Sheshgiri Mundkur is appointed to hold it, and to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Kanara, vice Mr. C. N. Mehta, I.C.S., transferred.

Mr. Phirozshah Jehangir Ghandy, on the termination of his special duty, to be District Deputy Collector, West Khandesh, vice Mr. R. K. Bhagwat, reverting.

Mr. R. D. Bell, to be Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with effect from 23rd July 1930.

South Africa Bound Passengers And Vaccination.

—:o:—

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The following regulation made by the Ministry of Public Health, South Africa is brought to the notice of the shipping companies and of all passengers intending to proceed from the Bombay Presidency to South Africa:—

"No person who has, within the thirty days preceding, been in any part of India shall be permitted to enter the Union of South Africa unless he produces evidence to the satisfaction of the port health officer or other officer duly authorised thereto by the Minister of Public Health that he—

(a) has been successfully vaccinated aganist smallpox within the thirty days preceding; or

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MORE LIGHT ON JUBBULPORE AFFAIR

Alleged Indiscriminate Assaults By Police.

JUBBULPORE, July 23.

The Acting President of the Provincial Congress Committee writes: I have been able to ascertain the following facts regarding the occurrence at Jubbulpore on the 19th inst. from the Congress workers and other sources.

A batch of Congress volunteers numbering about 10 had for some twenty days past been picketing the liquor warehouse at Jubbulpore with the result that no liquor could be taken out. No arrests were made of these volunteers but it appears that the authorities contemplated the use of lathi charge. Immediately before the occurrence the Revenue Member of the C. P. Government had come to Jubbulpore. And it appears that he had consulted some leading citizens of the place who were not congress men about the use of lathi charges to meet the situation.

On the 19th instant at about 11 a. m. seven motor lorries for carrying liquor were brought with a large contigent of police force with mounted sowars. High officers of Government including the District Collector and the D. S. P were also there.

The warehouse is situated in a locality where important roads meet. All these thoroughfares were immediately barred to the people, who collected in number mostly out of curiosity. It is everybody's version that the crowd gathered quite naturally and were not armed with lathies at all.

HOW TROUBLE STARTED.

The volunteers near the warehouse gate were dragged and beaten and then arrested. The police also charged the crowd with canes and lathis in another direction from which another batch of volunteers were seen coming. At about this time a brick bat was thrown by a man whom the people suspected to be a C. I. D. man.

The Police commenced indiscriminate lathi charges and sowars dispersed the crowd at different points. Several rounds of buck shot were fired.

NOTHING SACRED.

It is alleged that persons living in the locality who had nothing to do with the crowd were dragged out of their houses and assaulted. I met a man with a wound in his hand and leg who testified this fact in his own case. Indiscriminate assault continued even from when the crowd was dispersing and also at places distant from the warehouse. Congressmen who were trying to restore peace were also beaten. It is also alleged that for some hours after the occurrence the Police assaulted persons wearing Gandhi cap or khadi at some distance from the scene of occurrence. Some Government servants returning home had their share of the Police wrath. Even in the Victoria Hospital compound people present to see the injured were beaten with lathis.

No ambulance arrangement was made by the Government and stretchers brought by the Congress volunteers were seized. The wounded were removed by Congressmen in hired or private conveyances.

It is estimated that the casualties number more than a hundred including some ten Police men, one of whom had a fall from his horse. Two Police men and six other persons are seriously injured. Two buck shot wounds which I saw were on the upper part of the body, one on the back and the other on the chest. Congress volunteers remained non-violent throughout.—Free Press.

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2nd	Morea*	10,946
8th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
16th	Narkunda x	16,572
23rd	Macedonia	11,120
30th	Rajputana*	16,568
Sept.		
6th	Ranpura	16,601
13th	Mooltan x	20,847
20th	Ranchi	15,350
27th	Mantua*	10,946
Oct.		
4th	Viceroy of India	19,648
11th	Comorin x	16,152
18th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
25th	Razmak @	10,857
Nov.		
1st	Rajputana	16,562
7th	Naldera x	16,888
15th	Ranpura	16,601
22nd	Macedonia*	11,120
29th	Razmak	10,857
Dec.		
6th	Narkunda*	16,572
13th	Viceroy of India	19,648
20th	Rawalpindi	16,619
27th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
1931		
January		
3rd	Mooltan x	20,592
10th	Rajputana	16,568
17th	Ranchi*	15,650
24th	Ranpura	16,601
31st	Maloja x	20,937
Feb.		
7th	Mantua	10,946
14th	Comorin*	15,132
21st	Viceroy of India	19,648
28th	Naldera x	16,888
Mar.		
7th	Kaiser-i-Hind (a)	11,518
14th	Razmak (b)	10,857
21st	Ranchi (a)	15,650
28th	Narkunda x	16,572
Apr.		
4th	Ranpura	16,601
9th	Moldavia xx	16,543
11th	Razmak	10,857
18th	Viceroy of India (a)	19,648
25th	Mooltan x	20,852
May		
2nd	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

x Through from Australia.

*Through from China.

with limited accommodation for passengers from India.

xxExtra steamer carrying 1st saloon and 3rd cabin passengers.

(b) To Marseilles only.

(a) These steamers will call at Monaco after leaving Marseilles. Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO EUROPE TO LONDON.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£92	£82	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	108

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£56	£50
Return	98	88

TO MARSEILLES.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£34	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

2nd Saloon

	A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	81

SPECIAL SHORT SEASON RETURN TICKETS 1930.

1st and 2nd Saloon Return tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued available for return to Bombay by "VICEROY OF INDIA" due 19th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd. Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back with special train both ways	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£70

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN. FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	£30	£52
Marseilles	28	49

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS—OCTOBER 1931.

The "Strathnavar" a new steamer of 21,000 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SOUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
20th Nov.	DUMANA	8,427
11th Dec.	DOMALA	8,422
1931.		
26th Mar.	DUMANA	8,427
16th Apl.	DOMALA	8,422

These two vessels are "one class" ships. Fares as follows:—

Bombay to Plymouth.

	A	B	C
Single	£64	£30	£56
Return	£112	£105	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
July		
26	Allpore*	Straits, China & Japan
Aug.		
1	Mantua	Colombo, China & Japan.
15	Comorin	Colombo & Australia.
29	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.
Sept.		
12	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
26	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan.
Oct.		
10	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
24	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, China & Japan.
Nov.		
7	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
21	Ranchi.	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec.		
5	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every month. Fares £74 to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about		
July		
25th	Vasna.	Karachi, Bushir Mohammeran & Basrah.
30th	Bandra	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports.
30th	Karapara	East and South Africa.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 May to September 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs. Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX and SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms' UNDERTAKEN.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

136-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	29 July
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	27 July	31 July
Shidzuoka Maru ..	6270	29 July	12 Aug.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@12 Aug.
Suwa Maru	11000	....	@26 Aug.
*Rangoon Maru ..	5059	17 Aug.	29 Aug.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	....	9 Sept.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 Aug.	12 Sept.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	....	@23 Sept
*Perang Maru ..	5214	17 Sept.	30 Sept.

*Do not carry passengers.

(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Hakusan Maru ..	10500	8 Aug.	14 Aug.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	20 Aug.	7 Sept.
Kamo Maru	8000	4 Sept.	22 Sept.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	19 Aug	26 Aug
Tatsuta Maru ..	22000	21 Aug.	27 Aug.
Asama Maru ..	22000	18 Sept.	24 Sept.

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round the World Tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

'Phone No. 23279, 29732

Telegrams: "YUSEN".

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1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

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Fourth Valuation as at the end of 1928.

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Bonus per 1000 p. a. W. Life Rad Rs. 22-1/2 Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves:

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,84,23,[illegible]

(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,17,[illegible]

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

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For Agency and other particulars please apply.

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H. E. H. The Nizam of Hyderabad, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.
H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore. G.C.S.I., G.B.E.
H H. The Nawab of Rampur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.

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WE hold testimonials from many eminent personages among whom are the following few:—

His Highness Maharaja Zalimsinghji of Jodhpur.
His Highness The Nawab of Rampur.
His Highness The Chief of Ichalkaranji.
The Hon. Chief Justice Sir Basil Scott.
The Hon. Justice Sir Lalubhai Shah.
The Hon. Mr. Justice E. M. Pratt.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbarkhan.
The Hon. Mr. Justice A. Kensington.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Rao.
The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Edulji Wacha.
The Hon Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.
The Hon. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas.
The Hon. Mr. A. K. M. Dehlavi.
The Hon. Sir Lalubhai Samaldas.
The Hon. Mr. H. B. Clayton.
Sir E. J. Headlam.
Sir Lawless Hepper.
Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar.
Sir J. C. G. Bowen.
Sir Shapurji Billimoria.
Sir Blaseradas Daga.
Sir Hormusji Wadia.
Col. R. S. J. Gillespie.
Col. W. M. P. Wood.
Col. F. Windham.
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FIRST DAY EFFECT.

RAJRATNA.
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A specific for weakness. This medicine contains valuable ingredients like Kasturi Chandrodaya and Moti No abstinence.

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For external application, to give increased nerve vigour.

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Sthambhan Pills.
One hour effect.

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TRY for other diseases our effective remedies. Weekly Medical Charges Rs. 5 only. Postage Free.

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for nourishment and sweet nutty flavour, no imported Oats can compare with Scott's Porage Oats, the finest that even Scotland can produce. Scott's Porage Oats are splendid for strength and vigour grand for brain

COOKS IN 5 MINUTES.
Sole Agents:
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A SAFE and Satisfying A Perfect and Pleasing Tonic

THE ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

Rupee ONE for a Tin (32 Pills).
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
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"Mahashakti Talisman" is infalliable. Surely stops conception. Price Rs. 2|12. For Retentive Power—use "Kandarpa Talisman". Rs. 2|4.

S. BIDYABHUSHAN,
Bogachara (Nadia) Bengal.

HYDRAULIC OIL

Guaranteed, Safest and Surest Remedy to cure Hydrocele without an Operation in all its Stages. Rs. 16-8 per bottle.
Apply to—
S. SHERMAN, Sailabhanga (Faridpur.)

"A WORD TO CONGRESSMEN."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent seems to have misunderstood the spirit in which my letter under the above caption was written and has availed himself of the opportunity of giving vent to his pent up feelings against the responsible members of the Bandra Village Congress Committee. Since the uncalled for attack is made from behind the purdah I am sure it will be treated with silent contempt by the executives of the Bandra Congress Committee but since a personal reference is made to me I cannot allow it to pass unchellenged.

Your correspondent is betraying his colossal ignorance of the working of the Congress machinery in Bandra when he says that "no one boldly comes out as a secretary or a President for active part in Congress propaganda. The Bandra Congress Committee is alive to its senses and it is due to the strenuous efforts of the President of the Committee, Mr. S. S. Nayak, and the Vice-President, Mr. M. L. Dahanukar, the prominent Congress leaders of Bandra that hundreds of Christians, Parsis, Mahomedans and Hindus have taken a vow not to purchase or use any foreign cloth for one year. It is due to the persuasion of these Congress stalwarts that the cloth merchants and toddy shopkeepers of Bandra have agreed to respond to the call of the Congress. Is your correspondent blind to the various reports appearing in your paper regarding the Congress activities in Bandra? Let your correspondent clearly understand that what is required to-day is not processions and empty demonstrations but solid constructive propaganda among the merchants which requires no tom-toming.

The much appreciated and greatly admired Prabhat and Shyam-ferries organised by the Congress Committee also gives the lie direct to your correspondent's baseless and wild accusation against the Bandra Congress Committee. Several public meetings and demonstrations were also organised under the auspices of the Congress Committee and it is really a pity that without ascertaining all these facts your correspondent should have made a baseless attack on our Committee. There is also no truth in his statement that the Congress authorities were negligent in attending the demonstrations organised by them and I challenged your correspondent to point out a single instance.

I have only stated and I again state that instead of working individually all the non-Congress organisations must work under the Congress flag.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

Bandra, July 22.

PICKETERS & RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I shall be highly obliged if you will put this letter of mine in your valuable paper and thereby draw the attention of the public. My first question is regarding the heavy sentences passed on these poor harmless picketers. I am particularly marking daily from my office two pickets being arrested 'within ten minutes of their arrival' on Laffans shop. Imagine for a moment that within ten minutes not a soul has entered the shop and has done nothing excepting waiting outside for ten minutes, and for that he is arrested and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment. What sort of justice is this? The man has not spoken a word, he is not there even for more than ten minutes, and these men are sentenced to four months' rigorous when they ought to be let off. It is the duty of the Magistrate to inquire of the prosecution whether he had seen the picketers intimidating or not, and then pronounce judgment.—Yours, etc.,

S. N. C. PATUCK.
Ismail Building,
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, July 23.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In Savings Bank Accounts with foreign banks, customers may withdraw money or make payment by cheques. But I regret to have to say that this facility is not given by our Indian banks, of Calcutta. Each time the depositor has to send his pass book with a necessary form to withdraw or deposit money. This system causes great inconvenience to the customers, specially residing in suburban quarters and travellers.

May I approach the Managing Directors of Indian banks with a suggestion to afford this facility to their customers. I hope this method will increase the saving bank business and avoid unnecessary trouble to the customers.—Yours, etc.,

PURUSOTTAM DAS LOHIA.
Calcutta, July 21.

JUSTICE TEMPERED WITH MERCY.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In your issue of date, you publish the news that the Government of Bombay have been pleased to commute the sentence of R.I. to that of S.I. in the case of Mrs. Lukmani, which was passed on her by the Resident Magistrate of Kurla on the 7th instant.

Although this is a case of 'small mercies,' the Government deserve to be thanked for showing that they do, on their own account, study the cases of the accused involved in the present Civil Disobedience Movement in the country, and give the accused the benefit of their opinion that the view taken by the trying courts of law, as reflected in the judgments of the said courts, deserves to be molified.

From this latter point of view, I feel it should be the duty of the public at large to pray to His Excellency the Governor to be generous enough to interfere in the matter of the carrying out into execution of the death-sentence passed on Mr. Mallappa Dhanshetti, of Sholapur, by the Sholapur court for committing the alleged murder of two policemen. The sentence has been upheld by the Appellate Court of the Bombay High Court.

As the People's Committee of Enquiry, under the presidentship of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, is to meet shortly, it is more than likely that evidence will be forthcoming before them throwing not immaterial light on the innocence of Mr. Mallappa—either told or partial. In either case, the death-sentence would be proved to be 'ultra vires.' The defence, in the trial-court, may possibly have been unable to produce such kind of evidence, on account of the timidity of the witnesses concerned, caused by this consideration or that. Such witnesses will surely come before the Desai-Committee and make a clean breast of the matter on various points to clear the air, and this unfolding of the true history of different occurrences may be depended on to give the necessary clue as to the absolute or partial innocence of Mr. Mallappa. Will not His Excellency interfere now as he did in saving the life of a convict-Pathan some time ago from the gallows?—Yours, etc.

MERCY.

AN OFFER TO LIBERALS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—If a reasonable amount is fixed as a price for some of our so-called liberal friends to hold complete silence for about two years from this date, I undertake to raise it, of course, with the help of the Congess volunteers when they are in a condition to move about and with the help of our mothers and sisters when they are out of H. M.'s free palaces where they have been enjoying forced rest, some simple and others rigorous according to their status (not Dominion Status, of course) in this mortal life.—Yours etc.

SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR.
July 12.

AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS & BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I do not know, of course how far the Bombay mill-owners have been carrying out the boycott of British goods as far as their purchases of mill-stores and machinery are concerned and it would be an interesting reading if some one in the know were to tell us something correct about it.

Knowing as I do to some extent the situation obtaining here on this side it is a matter of much regret for me to say that the boycott has not been yet at all effective in the real sense that it should be in the very centre, which claims to be the headquarters of the national movements. The Mill-owners' Association here have no doubt passed since long a very commendable resolution urging upon its members to encourage as far as possible articles of Indian manufacture or in the alternative to buy non-British goods and to boycott British goods completely. Even when one of their members—I mean Sheth Runchhodlal Amratlal, well-known follower of Gandhiji—was arrested and convicted on an alleged technical breach of law, he had left a clear message to the mill-owners in the form of an appeal, to patronize Indian articles in preference over all others and not to buy even a pie's worth of mill-stores or machinery of British-make or to keep in their employ a single Britisher, in protest against the present repressive policy and the irresponsible character of the British rule in India. Indeed, it is a matter of great pity that the response so far has been on the whole too very poor. On the contrary to my utter surprise and regret I have come to know of certain instances, in which the scales are rather turned in favour of British firms, who have been able to book much better business during the last 3 or 4 months than usual. If required or challenged, I am in a position to prove this by quoting instances within my knowledge with names of articles sold and the firms that booked the business as well as the names of the mills and the dealers here, who placed the orders. Possibly there must be some many more such instances without my knowledge.

I am told that in many cases the British firms had quoted lower prices and therefore they were able to book the business. This is a very deplorable excuse, especially in these days of boycott as a "national urge" though I know it is the only way those people—I mean Britishers—know that they could thwart the success of the boycott campaign by cutting down prices or even inviting any counter-offers from the buyers, especially in a place like Ahmedabad, where people are notoriously known to be often giving preference to price over quality or sentiments. Men belonging to these very British firms are then laughing us out and ridiculing at the way in which our own people are thus patronizing them and they are thus challenging our patriotism when put to a practical test as that.

There are nearly a hundred mills in Ahmedabad and surrounding districts and each one must be buying lakhs of rupees worth of stores and machinery every year, which means our crores of rupees annually going from only this side mostly to Britishers, who are, as we now know, utilizing the same in coming in our own way politically as well as economically. The only weapon that we Indians could use successfully against them or anybody else is the boycott and, therefore, it should be a duty of every Indian dealer or mill-owner not to order out or use anything of British-make hereafter to achieve our political and economic freedom.

India badly needs to be industrialised specially to the manufacture of those articles, which are imported from foreign countries in large quantities. Feeling the "national urge" and counting upon a good national support some beginning has been made already in many cases to manufacture things locally in juxtaposition to imported articles and it is now for our capitalists and industrialists to encourage these Indian enterprises in a true patriotic spirit. They should not look much to the question of price in the beginning, though in most of the cases where the raw or basic materials used in these manufactures are obtainable locally, the cost would be presumably lesser than the foreign articles, otherwise it may be equal to or slightly higher than that. They should also not insist so much from the beginning upon the question of quality or efficiency of an Indian-made product, which in many cases at the outset could not for obvious reasons be supposed to turn out equally good as an imported article, which they should know is only a result of an established foreign industry. Gradually our Indian products would also come to their own by desirable and continued co-operation of the buyers and consumers with the manufacturers. Thus we would be able to save our crores being drained out of India to foreigners and it shall also solve the very big problem of unemployment that is so very conspicuous among our own people throughout India.

I shall take hereafter, as time permits or occasion requires, other trades wherein our Indian importers and dealers as well as consumers could effectively render in their own way some patriotic service to their Motherland by boycotting entirely British goods particularly and foreign articles generally.—Yours, etc.,

P. G.

Ahmedabad, July 23.

Satyagraha Activities In Saundatti.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

SAUNDATTI, July 22.

Mr. Nadkarni, the Second Class Magistrate of this Taluka, delivered judgment yesterday at 3-30 p.m. in the sensational case against 9 volunteers of this place for cutting toddy trees under Sections 144, 447 and 427, I. P. C. All the accused were discharged for want of a 'prima facie' case against them. All the accused volunteers whether pledged or unpledged had stated that they did not wish to take any part in the proceedings. The accused were received with vociferous cheers by thousands of people who were waiting for them outside the Court premises. A procession was arranged with national flags which went round the principal streets in the town uttering popular slogans and singing national songs.

The local Municipality has shelved the question of hoisting the national flag on its office building. The people have decided to hoist it by Satyagraha. About 75 volunteers have already been enrolled for the purpose. The date of commencing the Satyagraha has not yet been decided upon. Great discontent prevails amongst the tax-payers owing to the conduct of the majority of the Councillors.

Khadi production in the taluka has enormously increased. Twelve hundred yards were sent to the Dharwar Congress shop alone during the week. Thousands of Charkhas are working.

NOTICE

The Swadeshi Life Assurance Association has been formed to cultivate public opinion in favour of Indian Life Assurance Companies.

The struggle for freedom shall never be won until there are Indians, who in spite of all India is suffering, are willing and prepared to insure with Non-Indian Insurance Companies.

The Association appeals in the name of Mother India to them to insure with Indian Companies only and with none others.

The Members of the Association are:

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Bombay Life Assurance Co., Ltd.
Jupiter General Assurance Co., Ltd.
Prabhat Insurance Co., Ltd.
Zenith Life Assurance Co., Ltd.
New India Assurance Co., Ltd.
East and West Insurance Co., Ltd.
Bombay Mutual Assurance Co., Ltd.
Central Mutual Life Assurance Co., Ltd.
Asian Assurance Co., Ltd.
National Insurance Co., Ltd.
Britannia Life Assurance Co., Ltd.
Modern Insurance Co., Ltd.
Nagpur Pioneer Insurance Co., Ltd.

All Indian Companies, Managed by Indians for the sole benefit of Indians

SWADESHI LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

FORT, BOMBAY.

"India expects that every "man will do his DUTY".

Yes and so do we expect that EVERY INDIAN shall place his INSURANCE with

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and thus give a practical proof of his patriotism.

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High Class Hindu Lodge for Sanitary Living and High Class Meals.

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Tele. Add:—"BOARDING." Tele. No. 26455.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

The s.s. Rawalpindi with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Harwood League: K. O. S. B. v East Lancs., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The "Clan Line" steamer "Clan Macvicar" arrived in London on the evening of 23rd instant.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday the 27th instant.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karapara" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 30th instant. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Parcel Mails for Germany direct per s.s. "Ockenfels" will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay at 10 a.m. on Saturday the 26th instant.

JNANA YOGA DISCOURSES.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class on "Jnana Yoga" in English at Batliboy's Commercial Institute Hall Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street, today at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

UPNISHAD AND GEETA CLASSES

Swami Sambuddhananda of Shri Ram Krishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct a public class on "Bhagwat Geeta" in English at the Chhabildas Lalubhai High English School, Dadar (B. B. and C. I.) on Sunday morning at 8-30 a.m. (S T.)

The Swami will also conduct a public class on Upanishad in English at Seth Jamnadas Mathuradas's Bungalow, Borivli on Sunday evening at 7-15 p.m. (S. T.)

GIRGAUM CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

The students of the Secretaries' Training Class arranged by the Girgaum Co-operative Institute will pay a visit to the Deccan Merchants' Co-operative Credit Society, to-day at 4-30 p.m.

PUBLIC MEETING AT SANTA CRUZ

Under the auspices of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day at "Anand Bhuvan" Ghodbunder Road, Santa Cruz, at 9 p.m.

A WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A Ward Satyagrahi volunteers are informed that they should regularly attend office at 7 a.m.

PROF. WADIA'S LECTURE

Prof. P. A. Wadia will deliver a lecture to-day at 6-30 p.m. at the Wilson College Hall, Chowpatty, on "The economic condition of India". Indian Christians are specially urged to attend. The lecture is open to the public.

'G' WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Sjt. N. J. Gor has been duly elected as a president in the place of Mr. K. A. Parmeshwaram who has resigned.

PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION

Under the auspices of the G Ward District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day at 9 p.m. at Nagoo Sayajiwadi when Sardar Jamiat Singh of Akali Dal and others will speak on "The present political situation."

FLAG SALUTATION.

Under the auspices of the Provincial Congress Committee, District Congress Committees and the Congress Muslim Party 'Flag Salutation' will take place on Sunday the 27th instant at 8 a.m. sharp at Dongri Maidan.

All the volunteers are requested to be present at the Dongri Maidan at 7 a.m. sharp to take part in the Flag Salutation.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Boycott Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and C Ward District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held by "Sudarshan Prabhat Pheri" at Walibai Kanyashala Wadi, Dady Seth Agiary Lane, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) on Saturday the 26th instant.

BOYCOTT COMMITTEE.

"All Prabhat Pheries working with the Boycott Committee of the Congress are invited to visit the following places and Flag Salutation.

Azad Prabhat Phery, Popat Wadi, Kalbadevi.

Dabholkar Wadi, Kalbadevi Road.

Shattar Gali, Kandewadi.

1st Fanaswadi, Jalimsingh Building.

2nd Bhat Wadi, Opera House Road.

A meeting of office-bearers of all Prabhat Pheris (forming Association) will be held at the Congress House on Sunday the 27th instant at 2 p.m. (S T.) It is requested that each Prabhat Phery should send only one representative."

PRABHAT PHERIS IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

To-morrow's Ceremony All Over Bombay.

The 'National Flag Salutation' ceremony will be performed to-morrow between 5 a.m. to 9 a.m., at the following places where all Volunteer Corps are cordially invited:—

(1) Jaganath's Chawl, Fanaswadi, 5-30 a.m.
(2) Tulsi Buildings, Khetwadi Back Road (near Congress Hospital), 5 a.m.
(3) Anantwadi Lane, Bhuleshwar, Cathedral Street, 5 a.m.
(4) J. K. Buildings Compound, Gamdevi, opposite Temple, 5 a.m.
(5) Khattargalli, Thakurdwar, 8 a.m.
(6) Jewanji Maharaj's Wadi, Mughbhat, 5 a.m.
(7) Kilachand Deochand Buildings, Kandewadi.
(8) First Sonapur Cross Lane, Girgaum Road, 6 a.m.
(9) Dhaswadi, Thakurdwar, 5 a.m.
(10) Old Patkar Blocks, Bandra.
(11) Tilak Maidan, Dadar (by G Ward D. C. C.), 6-30 a.m.
(12) Jivanji Maharaj's New Chawl, 5 a.m.
(13) Dubash Lane, (near China Baug), Girgaum Back Road, 5 a.m.
(14) Lakhamsi Nappoo Hall, Matunga, 8 a.m. (rally of all "pherries" at 5-30 a.m.)
(15) Panjrapole Chawl No. 2, Gaiwadi, Girgaum, 5 a.m.
(16) Angre's Wadi, Girgaum Back Road, 5 a.m.
(17) Jalamsinh Building, Fanaswadi, 5 a.m.
(18) Nikadvari Lane, Girgaum 5 a.m.
(19) At Nagar Mandir, Khar, 9 a.m.

Flag Salutation At Second Bhat Wadi.

Under the auspices of the 2nd Bhat Wadi Prabhat Pheri (Opera House Road), the Flag Salutation Ceremony will take place to-morrow (Sunday). The Flag will be hoisted by Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale early in the morning. Prominent Congress leaders have promised to attend the function. Prabhat Pheris are requested to come between 5 a.m. and 8-30 a.m.

BOYCOTT PROCESSION.

A huge procession shall start from Congress House on Sunday the 27th instant at 4-30 p.m. The procession will parade through all the important Cloth Markets as a propaganda for the Boycott of Foreign Cloth.

Details of routes etc. shall appear in to-morrow's paper.

SWARAJYA SABHA.

The annual general meeting of the Swarajya Sabha will be held on Sunday the 3rd August 1930 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Lok. Kanyashala Hall.

BOMBAY "G" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

All "G" Ward volunteers are requested to present themselves at 6 p.m. on Sunday evening at Christopher Mansion Agarbagar Road to take very important instructions.

VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED.

The following is a list of the volunteers arrested for foreign cloth picketing in the Fort on the 25th July:—

Muddu Champa, M. Datta, Ram Swamy, Balkrishna, Kika Govind, Venkappa Deva Katkera, Jagannat Hanumant, Channoo Basappa, M. Naggappa, Govind Pava, Krishna Narayan Shetti, Prabhudas Motilal, Kutti Krishna, Rukkayya K., Babu Kelkar, Muse Ilazi, Shankar Laxman, Narayan Devji, Ramchandra Ganpat, Krishna Tatya Bagal and Nanu Shankar.

Released On Parole

Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas, Bar-at-Law who is under sentence for Salt Law breaking is released from jail on parole till the end of this month on account of the illness of his father.

—:o:—

VANAR SENA.

All the Vanaras will meet as usual at the Gowalia Tank Maidan, go to Alexandra Road where Seth Jethmal Narandas will entertain them, and will thence proceed to Mandvi in Tram Cars specially engaged.

They will disperse at the Congress House, on their return from Mandvi. At Mandvi, some of the merchants will distribute sweets to them.

—:o:—

SEVA DAL RALLY.

All Hindustani Seva Dal volunteers are requested to attend the general rally to be held at the Dongri Maidan at 7 a.m. on Sunday the 27th July.

FLAG SALUTATION CEREMONY.

—:o:—

The Committee of the "Azad and Popatwadi Prabhat Phery Mandal" invite the Prabhat Pheries of the city to pay a visit to Popatwadi between 5-30 to 8 a.m. to-morrow the 27th instant to celebrate the Flag Salutation Ceremony.

SHOLAPUR MURDER APPEAL.

—:o:—

Mr. Thakore On Inconsistencies Of Prosecution Case.

Bombay, July 25.

Further hearing was resumed at the High Court of the retrial of Sholapur murder appeal.

Mr. Thakore arguing on behalf of the third accused pointed out the inconsistencies and improbabilities in the evidence of prosecution witnesses. The police deposition to have been at the scene of murder was not reliable in view of the fact that the rioters were out to hunt out the police. If they had really seen the accused they should have mentioned their names to the authorities at the very start of the investigations. The omission of such an important fact could not be explained by fright. Another improbable story was stated by a police witness that he went to the scene from another police chowky. How did he dare to go to chowky from which the policemen were trying to run away?

Mr. Thakore further submitted that the trial at Sholapur was conducted with indecent haste. The accused, his client, was arrested on May 13 and handed over to military authorities who sentenced him to 2 years on another charge on May 17. He was arrested for murder. Then where was the necessity to hand him over to the military for another cnarge?

"It seems," said Mr. Thakore "that the police wanted to have the trial while martial law was still in force. That was why the trial was hurried through, and even the accused's application for adjournment to prepare his defence was not granted. The accused had not got what in ordinary judicial practice would be a fair trial. He has, therefore, a right to ask the High Court to closely scrutinise the evidence. Mr. Justice Madgaonker was perfectly justified in giving the benefit of doubt to the accused."

Mr. S. G. Velinker then addressed the Court on behalf of the fourth accused Abdul Rasul Kurbanhusein. Counsel said that his client who was a Borch had nothing in common, at least from a religious point of view, with the crowd which was after the blood of policemen.

Regarding the police witness, he said they could not be present at the scene of offence because as soon as they saw an angry crowd approaching the chowky and throwing stones they either scuttled away like rats or hid themselves inside the chowki. The policeman who was murdered was unable to take shelter in the chowky.

After Mr. Velinker concluded, the Advocate-General began his address for the Crown.

DESH SEWIKA SANGH.

—:o:—

PICKETING OF LIQUOR SHOP.

There is no Liquor Picketing by Sevikas to-day the 26th July.

SEVIKAS OF DADAR AND FORT.

Sevikas of Dadar and Fort are informed to come to the Congress House to-day (Saturday) at 2 p.m. when they will be given badges.

SEVIKAS OF GIRGAUM.

Sevikas of Girgaum are expected to come to the Congress House to-day (Saturday) at 3 p.m.

LECTURE BY PROF. K. T. SHAH.

Prof. K. T. Shah will deliver a lecture on "The Present movement from Economical Point of View" at the Vanita Vishram Hall to-day (Saturday) between 5 to 6 p.m. All students are cordially invited to attend the lecture of the Desh Sevika Sangh.

DESH SEVIKA SANGH.

—:o:—

Names Of Prize Winners.

The Secretary, Desh Sevika Sangh, writes:—

Through mistake, the list of persons declared as Winners in Swarajya Procession organized on the 20th July are incorrect. The names of correct winners are mentioned hereunder:—

1. Shrimati Champavati Sanmukhrai Mehta.
2. Shrimati Champavati Somchand.
3. Patel Khodabhai Lallubhai.
4. Shrimati Shantibai H. Hebie.
5. Shrimati Kamlaben Vithaldas Jangla.
6. Shrimati Lakshmibai Shripad Datatraya Karulkar.
7. Shrimati Lilavati Pranlal Shah.
8. Mr. Natvarlal Somchand.
9. Shri Ramjanalli.
10. Shrimati Saraswati Narottamdas.
11. Mr. Raguvir Ramharakh Pande.
12. Shrimati Ilavati Khansaheb.

The above winners will be awarded silver medal next month.

SEVIKAS FOR PICKETING CLOTH SHOPS.

All the cloth picketing Sevikas are requested that they should definitely come to the Congress House to-day (Saturday) at 8 in the morning.

EXHIBITION OF SPINNING WHEELS.

Under the auspices of Shri Jain Swetambar Conference, the Boycott Committee has arranged an exhibition of spinning wheels. The opening ceremony will be performed to-day (Saturday) at 3-30 (S.T.) in Keshavbaug on Princess Street by Sjt. Vithaldas Damodar Govindji.

Time is from 2-30 p.m. to 9-30 p.m. commencing from 26th July to 2nd August.

SECRETARY OF GIRNI KAMGAR SANGH CONVICTED.

THANA, July 24.

Mr. R. R. Bakhle, General Secretary of the Girni Kamgar Sangh, Bombay, who was charged with defamation at the instance of one Rambhaji Saknaram, head jobber in the Swadeshi Mills, Kurla was sentenced by Mr. K. T. Chaubal, Resident Magistrate, Kurla, to pay a fine of Rs. 150 or in default to suffer simple imprisonment for three months. Out of the fine, which was immediately paid Rs. 50 was ordered to be paid as compensation to the complainant.

ARREST OF NAGPUR LEADERS.

—:o:—

Colleges Closed.

(From a Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, July 24.

The news of the arrest of Dr. Khare and others, local Congress leader and members of the War Council spread like wild fire in the whole city. These leaders were arrested at the dead of night. A grand meeting was held at the Chitnis Park when more than 10,000 men and women assembled. After the closing of the meeting a procession was formed which paraded through all the streets of the city. The city has never yet witnessed such a sensation after the arrest of Barrister Abhyankar. All the shops are closed Empress Mills and Model Mills are also observing a "hartal."

The Principals of Morris College and Science College put up notices to the effect that there would be no classes. A grand procession of the students started from the Maharaj Baug. Parading through many of the streets of the Civil lines, Buldi and Craddock town it terminated at the Congress Park. A meeting was held there under the auspices of the Nagpur Students' Union. Dr. B. S. Munje presided. A resolution congratulating the arrested leaders was unanimously passed. Dr. Munje made a stirring appeal to students to enroll themselves as volunteers and do some solid work for the cause of the nation's freedom.

SIR JAMES CRERAR RETURNS TO INDIA.

—:o:—

Sir James Crerar, who arrived from England on Friday, had conferences at the Secretariat, first with Mr. Hotson, and Mr. Healy Commissioner of Police.

NATIONAL FLAG BURNT.

—:o:—

Unauthorised Action By Police At Mehmdabad.

(From A Correspondent.)

ANAND, July 24.

At Mehmedabad the Congress Taluka Samiti's office was searched on Thursday noon by Police Sub-Inspector, assisted by Excise Inspector, as the former could not read or speak Gujarati. Old patras, some handbills &c., were removed after an hour and a half's search. While the search was going on, and the Sub-Inspector as well as the Samiti's men were busy with it, some police men or excise peon climbed up the compound wall of the premises, removed the tricolour National flag from over the gate way and burnt it on the road way in front of the premises. As the premises were in charge of the police men, and the road in front patrolled by them, no outsider could get admission even in the vicinity of the premises, nor could any one leave the place.

The burning of the flag was discovered just after the police party had left. It appears on inquiry that this action was taken by some police or excise constables without the knowledge and permission of the Police Sub-Inspector. The whole town of Mehmedabad was angry at this unprovoked insult and they took the charred remains of the flag and its standard in a procession in the town.

MONEY MARKET.

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, July 25.

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 5/4
B. C. Rate D D 1/5 25/32
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 to Sept.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 October/December
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16. Near
Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8 Mail
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 July
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 31/32 July/Sept.
NEW YORK.—
B. C. Rate T T 278
Banks Selling T T 277 3/4
Banks Buying T T 276 3/4
PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 916
Banks Buying D D 926
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 137-1/8.
Banks Buying 60 Days 134 1/4
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 87-3/4.
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 103 3/4.
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/2.
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 3/8
CROSS RATE.—
New York London 4.86 21/32 24th inst.
Shanghai—London 1/6 3/3 25th inst.
Japan—London 2/0 9/32 24th inst.
London—Paris 123.70 24th inst.
London—Belgium 34.800 24th inst.
London Switzerland 25.03 24th inst.
London—Italy 92.90 24th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-5-1 23rd inst.; £4-5-1 24th inst.
Silver London Ready 16 1/16 23rd inst.; 16 24th inst.
Silver London Forward 15 15/16 23rd inst.; 15 7/8 24th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 7/8 23rd inst.; 34 15/16 24th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos. 2 15/32 per cent 23rd inst.; 2 7/16 per cent 24th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos. 2 3/4 per cent 23rd inst.; 2 25/32 per cent 24th inst.
Imperial Bank rate 5 per cent
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 3 per cent. 3 Mos. 3 per cent 6 Mos. 3 per cent. 12 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

Tone of Silver:—China sold. Business small. No special feature.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, July 25.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 62/6
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 90/10
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89/10
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. Rs 73/8
4 1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95.
4 1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 86/8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1928-47 Rs .94/8
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 95/1
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/10
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 99/6.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100/3.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs 102/2
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74
4 per cent Improvement Trust Due 1974 Rs. 73.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 73/4
5 per cent Bombay Municipal Due 1959 Rs. 90/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal Due 1954 Rs 103/8
Forward Rates 1st August Settlement:—
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 62/5/0
5 per cent 1945/55 Rs. 99/5/0
Tone of Market:—Steadier.

LONDON DISCOUNTS

—:o:—

Bombay, July 25.

3 months discounts 2 7/16 per cent.
6 months discounts 2 25/32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 3 per cent.
Call Money 3 per cent.
One month 3 per cent.
Three months 3 per cent.
Six months 3 per cent.
Tone of money market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.

—:o:—

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, July 25.

Mint Gold, Ready	21-10-6
Mint Gold 2nd settlement	21-8-6
Silver Ready	47-2-0
Silver 1st Settlement	46-14-0
Silver 2nd "	

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MONSOON ACTIVE IN S. DECCAN.

—:o:—

Widespread Rain In Centrel India And U. P.

POONA, July 25.

Yesterday's depression over East United Provinces has remained practically stationary and has caused widespread rain in East Central India and United Provinces. The depression over Lower Sind has filled up. Monsoon has been strong in Malabar and active in South Deccan, West Central India, Sind, North-east Baluchistan, Punjab and in Bengal and Lower Burma.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, West United Provinces, Central India, East and North Punjab, Sind, Konkan Malabar and Madras Deccan; local in Upper Burma, Bihar, east United Provinces. Southwest Punjab, Baluchistan, East Rajputana, Gujarat and Mysore; while a few falls have occurred in Assam Chota Nagpur, Central Provinces, South Hyderabad and Southeast Madras.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair half an inch; Gwa two, Kyaupyu, Akyab and Mergui one and a half, Toungoo, Tavoy, Rangoon and Amherst one; Silchar, Cherrapunji and Dinajpur two, Chittagong one, Barisal three quarters; Dehra Dun four; Benares, and Allahabad two; Cawnpore Jhansi, Nowgong and Doorkee one and a half; Saugor one; Mussooree and Sutna three-quarters; Indore and Bareilly a half; Khanpur and Ambala three; Simla and Harnai one and a half, Ahmedabad, Dalhousie and Murree one, Jhalrapatan three quarters; Bahawalpur, Hissar, Quetta, Jacobabad and Mount Abu a half, Mangalore four Mahabaleshwar and Kurnool two; Bangalore, Cuddapah and Mercara one and a half; Cochin, Calicut, Karwar, Raichur and Khandala one and Saleh a half.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in Sind, Baluchistan and Punjab, increase in Bihar, Bengal, Assam and North Burma and extend in the North-west Frontier Province and Kashmir.—A. P.

RAT PHERI.

Now that Prabhat Pheri have become too numerous, the Dana Bunder Hindu Reident Society has started "Rat Pheri" which started on its mission on Saturday night at 11 p.m. from Mandvi.

100 CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS TO PICKET RACE SPECIALS.

One hundred Congress volunteers will picket the three race specials starting for Poona from Victoria Terminus from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. to-day (Saturday) morning.

University Select Committee Report.

—:o:—

The Bombay Government Gazette of Friday states:- That Mr. J. B. Petit, M.L.C. and Mr Hoosainbhoy A. Lalljee, M.L.C., have signed the report of the Select Committee on the Bombay University Act.

Mr. Hudson Joins Duty.

—:o:—

The Bombay Government Gazette extraordinary, published on Friday states:—

"The Honourable Mr. W. F. Hudson, C.I.E., I.C.S., Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay, on return from the leave of absence announced in Government Notification No. 6583-A, dated the 17th December 1929, resumed charge of his office in the forenoon of this day.

Mental Derangement Follows Husband's Arrest.

—:o:—

LAHORE, July 25.

It is understood that the wife of the Secretary of the Naujiwan Sabha has developed mental disorder due to her husband's arrest for alleged sedition.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 25-7-1930.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.3 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.8 degrees (1-8 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.8 degrees (0.7 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 89 per cent.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 25-7-30:—Colaba

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1930.

THE BOYCOTT TELLS

How effective has been during the short period of three months the intense campaign in India for the boycott of British goods in general and British textiles in particular, was brought out in the melancholy assertion of Mr. Graham, the President of the Board of Trade in the MacDonald Cabinet, when he informed the Commons on Thursday that the position in regard to the British cotton industry was worse now "due to the boycott in India and the conditions in China and the Far East." This admission was made during the general discussion in the Commons, on the Board of Trade vote, regarding the position of British trade and industry. Mr. Graham's lumping together the Indian market demand with the Far Eastern demand was evidently an attempt to soften the misery of the trade situation in the eyes of his fellow-legislators. But the British people are well aware that India is the chief outlet for their cotton fabrics and if the demand from India is reduced practically to zero, they will be faced with greater unemployment than before. As it is the potency of the Indian boycott is such that Mr. Graham was obliged to warn the Commons that "even if trade improved considerably, many factories would be unable to re-open for a long time."

And even now the British people are either so busy with their domestic problems or still cling so foolishly to the theory of "trusting the men on the spot" in regard to administrative policy in India that they show no evidence of having realised how grave the issue is or how urgently necessary it is for them to assert themselves and compel those whom they have put into political power to seek an honourable understanding with Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress. They will realise, only too late we fear, that the boycott is the one effective weapon in the hands of Indians for drawing attention to their demands, and that in spite of the foolish ban on khaddar and Gandhi caps, absurd leaflets denouncing the Congress and the boycott movement, in spite of the intensive use of the repressive policy, the Indian people will stick to the boycott campaign, peace or no peace terms. The positive side of the boycott movement is being widely appreciated now by the masses, although our capitalists and industrialists are still unwilling to take full advantage of it. An India determined to patronize her own manufactures, an India determined not to patronize the manufactures of those who deny her freedom is bound to succeed in encouraging her own indigenous industry as well as in winning political freedom.

The boycott movement has naturally caused considerable apprehension to those who have stocks of foreign goods to clear. In a letter to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Srijut Purshottamdas Thakurdas complains "that there is a great difficulty about continuing to work the mills in Bombay owing to heavy stocks of cloth" and declares, "I am sure it cannot be the intention of the Congress either to do or tolerate anything which would hasten the crisis that is apprehended in the Bombay mill-area". The acting President of the Congress had no difficulty in assuring his distinguished correspondent that what the Congress wants is the stoppage of import and sale of foreign cloth. He added: "Even the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee is not against the sale of mill-cloth and I do not know how the public of Bombay have got an impression that the Congress wants the cloth market to be closed." We do not suppose the public has got any such "impression". It is entertained by those who have misunderstood Congress policy. If the foreign cloth markets have declared an indefinite hartal, it is, as their organisation points out, as a protest against the repressive policy of the Government. It is not the Congress authorities that have asked them to take this step. We hope the Bombay mill-owners will take to heart the stimulating suggestion of Sardar Vallabhbhai contained in his declaration: "The vigorous boycott propaganda of the Congress ought to be helpful to the mills in disposing of some of their goods, if there are no other difficulties in doing so." For the "other difficulties" it will be unjust to blame the Congress.

THE PREMIER WAS ABSENT.

According to a contemporary Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru complains that the interview which he gave to press reporters in Poona was not taken down by them. The interview in question is as follows: "I was surprised when I met Mr. Gandhi in jail to find closetted with him Lord Irwin and Mr. Wedgwood Benn besides Pundits Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal. We had a most interesting talk, and a complete settlement was only postponed because Mr. Ramsay MacDonald who was expected, had not arrived being, I believe, held up in his aeroplane." It is a pity that Dr. Sapru did not make full enquiries as to whether the Premier's aeroplane was held up in Egypt, Palestine or Iraq. For, every one of these countries lies in the way to India.

But to be serious, Doctor Sapru stated the barest truth when in a fit of rollicking humour he suggested that the only difficulty in the way of a complete settlement was the fact of the Premier being "held up." This Socialist Premier's love for British Imperialism and his attachment to 'office' even at the sacrifice of old principles are the obstacles in the way of a "complete settlement". He is too much afraid of his opponents and excessively anxious about his new respectability. He cannot afford to appreciate the bare justice in India's earnest desire for the substance and not the shadow. Even the "Spectator" of London has been more fair to India than the Socialist Prime Minister of Great Britain. With a refreshing frankness—which to us is a delightful surprise—this paper says: "To insist on telling the people of India that the members of the British Parliament are the sole arbiters of their destiny only irritates them. Half-truths are dangerous. In the last resort, Great Britain can only remain in India if she preserves the goodwill of its people." It "has recognised that, if they (Indians) decide to remain within the British Commonwealth, it must be by the exercise of their own free will." This is the pith of the problem. But Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, so far from recognising it, has actually run away from it. Ramsay MacDonald has certainly been "held up" not because of any defect in his aeroplane but owing to his dread of justice to India.

M. L. Cs V. JAIL OFFICIALS

The position of a non-official visitor to jails never is an enviable one. But the treatment meted out to Chaudhri Afzal Haq ex-M.L.C., of the Punjab who was a visitor by virtue of being elected as a member of the Jails Committee by the Punjab Council will render it impossible for any self-respecting man to accept it. Chaudhri Afzal Haq has had his privileges suspended because of allegations made by the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Borstal Jail that he talked grave sedition to them. A motion of adjournment was moved and carried in the Punjab Legislative Council to condemn Government for having shown grave discourtesy to the House in depriving one of its members of the privileges conferred on him as a member of the Jails Committee chosen by the House. The defence offered by the official representatives is hardly a credit to their position. One member of the Government said action was taken against Chaudhri Afzal Haq in his capacity as an M. L. C. Another member immediately denied this, while a third, Malik Feroz Khan Noon "explained that jails being a Reserved subject Chaudhry Afzal Haq owed his position as a visitor to the courtesy of Government's Reserved side and, therefore, the Reserved side of Government had every right to withdraw that courtesy" and, presumably, to insult the unfortunate victim of the Reserved side's courtesy.

The reason for suspension, as we have said, was the allegation of seditious conversation with two officials. Chaudhri Afzal Haq, inspite of Government's denial, was not given an opportunity to refute these allegations before action was taken. What is called opportunity twice afforded to the Chaudhri by the Inspector-General to explain was really an invitation to the former to go and see the latter. The Chaudhri naturally refused to offer verbal explanations and demanded the charges in writing. His request was acceded to but long after he had been deprived of his privileges. As to the allegations themselves, Chaudhri Afzal Haq in his letter to Government, published in the Punjab papers characterises them as "a tissue of lies and altogether unfounded." He believes that they are due to the fact that he had been criticising the conduct of the Borstal jail officials for the last two years. But the speeches made on behalf of Government on the adjournment show clearly that Government have accepted the allegations as true. The adjournment motion was certainly carried. But what effect can it have in the face of the affidavits of such responsible persons as the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of a jail, however strongly they may be denied by such an irresponsible person as an M.L.C. jail visitor?

A VOICE IN THE WILDERNESS.

India has reason to thank Mr. Fenner Brockway for seeing the present political situation in a clear perspective. In the latest issue of the "New Leader" he warns his countrymen and the MacDonald Government for ignoring the seriousness of the Indian situation. But his voice is, as we know, a voice in the wilderness. He says that if the MacDonald Government go to the proposed Round Table Conference "tied to the Simon Report," they might as well "go with a halter round their neck." He warns his countrymen to realise that "India has got past the point when an open Conference will settle matters." He reiterates his previous declaration in Parliament that "the least any representative Indian politician will accept is Dominion Status and that must be the minimum basis of any conference that has any chance of success?" Otherwise even the Indian Liberal leaders "will only come to go!"

EDUCATION IN BHAVANAGAR.

Bhavanagar, like Baroda, is, comparatively, a modern town, like Baroda, Bhavanagar, cannot speak of strictly historic achievements in architecture. There has been, however, a period in the growth of these two cities of distinct importance to the student of modern reconstructive efforts in Indian architecture. Bhavanagar possesses fountains, memorial "chattri", hospitals, temples, educational institutions, law courts and even the railway station which both emphasise and enhance the character and beauty of the town. It is now proposed to erect a new college, somewhere near Takhteshwar, at the cost, we understand, of over four lakhs of rupees. Both the beauty of the site and aim and object of the proposed institution entitle the enlightened public of the city to demand and insist on an architectural design for the building in conformity with the precedent set by the Samaldas College. There are few buildings in Bhavanagar of such simple proportions and chaste design as those which distinguish the Samaldas College. And, it is only right and fair that those who understand the value of art environment in education should feel concerned at the new proposal. This is not the first time that the proposal has been made. Some years ago when it was known that the State proposed to erect for the College a new building with little of architecture character and less of distinction in design we requested the State not to perpetrate the vandalism. Fortunately, the proposal was then dropped. It is now revived. But we hope it is not revived to upset the standard in modern Indian architectural design indicated by the Samaldas College. We have the same comments and the same suggestions to offer also to the Baroda State. Its proposal for the "Kirti-Mandir" ought to be the opportunity none too frequent for reconstructive efforts in Indian architectural designs. The only rational and fair means of securing the best in Indian architecture is, of course, to invite open competition from among architects in India. We hope both the States will offer the architects their legitimate opportunity and justify the cultural aspirations of their enlightened citizens.

CATHOLICS & NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

MISGUIDED PROPAGANDA AGAINST CATHOLIC NATIONALISTS.

(BY ARGUS.)

A Catholic friend of mine, an ardent Congressman, has sent me a cutting of "The Examiner" of the 12th instant, which, it would appear, has caused intense indignation among the numerous Roman Catholics who have joined the Nationalistic movement. I have read the article in question, and I can quite imagine their indignation. Under the caption, "Catholics and Civil Disobedience," "The Examiner," which poses as the organ of the Catholic community here, condemns the action of the Catholics for joining the Nationalistic movement, and for associating themselves with the Protestants. It professes to offer them sound advice and a timely warning that Civil Disobedience is morally wrong and is condemned by the Church. An Encyclical of Pope Leo XIII is quoted in proof of this. It rebukes the Catholics for joining a movement that, in its opinion, can only lead to anarchy. The Catholics, will, perhaps, remember that the Church of Rome took the same attitude towards the French revolution and most other national movements having for their object the liberation and emancipation of the peoples concerned. Any fool can see through this attempt to detach the Catholics from this unparalleled Nationalistic movement of tremendous importance to the nation. Having the Malta case staring people in the face, the writer of that piffle is obliged to enter into the usual Jesuitical juggling with words to explain that in the case of Malta, the ecclesiastical authorities are justified in their attitude towards the Government, and are not enjoining the Catholics there to rebel or disobey the laws of the Island. He labours the point to show that it is quite a different affair altogether. In other words, a clumsy attempt is made to convince the credulous Catholics that in the Malta affair black is not really black and though it appears so, it is really yellow.

MISUSE OF POWER.

The writer then proceeds to sneer at the "Times of India" for giving a whole column to a report of the inaugural meeting of the Christian Association. "The Times of India" must have been hard up for news," says the writer, "for devoting so much space to an Association started by a handful of unknown young men." It was only the presence of Miss Dickinson at the meeting that caused the attraction. What a contempt for the energetic persons who promoted this movement! The "Times of India," doubtless, must be feeling ashamed now that "The Examiner" has said so. I dare say, the "Times of India" understood better the significance of this movement than "The Examiner". I only hope that our Catholic friends, who are intelligent enough to have a high sense of their duty towards their Motherland, will not be frightened by this attempt to bear religious pressure on them and to belittle their movement. They have to bear enough of religious burden already in matters connected with the doctrines of their religion. The Catholics sincerely believe that in doctrinal matters they must strictly obey their priests. The priests take advantage of this simple and naive belief to make them believe any nonsense they like. In other words, they impose on their docility greatly caused by superstitions and senseless fear. No intelligent Catholic ought to be influenced by the efforts of "The Examiner" or their priests to detach them from a National movement that every true and patriotic Indian ought to belong to.

SUBTLETY AND CASUISTRY.

I have already referred to the typical Jesuitical casuistry in explaining away things as, for instance, the case of Malta. It remains for me to draw attention to the distinction "The Examiner" makes between joining the movement itself and approval of Civil Disobedience. It seems to hint that to join the movement is tantamount to participation in Civil Disobedience. The article, however, leaves no room for doubt that all who join the movement approve of Civil Disobedience. I am sure the Catholics know their minds better on the subject but I would like to remind them, who

(Continued on next page.)

WHEN CHURCHILL SPEAKS.

HOW HE EXPOSES HYPOCRISY.

(BY "OSIRIS".)

For once, that 'enfant terrible' of British party politics, Mr. Winston Churchill, has earned admiration from all honest men by speaking out what amounts to the whole truth about the general British attitude towards India.

HONEST IMPERIALIST.

Coming, as Mr. Churchill's statement does, at a time when the party-intrigue both in India and England is occupied with presenting the issue in a form conducive to its interests, it will be readily accepted as about the most definite and the clearest expression of the British view. Read simultaneously with the several other statements of British and Indian politicians, published in the Press after the Viceroy had made his Assembly speech, Mr. Churchill's honest words of warning expose the hypocrisy of party-manoeuvres and the so-called diplomacy as neither the rain of threats, on the one hand, and that of high-souled platitudes and beatific, British intentions, on the other, could ever succeed in doing.

THE SYMPOSIUM.

So far as the present statement is concerned, there is nothing of the legendary 'enfant terrible' about the honest Churchill unless the passion for plain-speaking is to be stigmatised as a vice from which a majority of British politicians are supposed to be free. There is nothing startling about the statement which is substantially supported, indeed, anticipated, by the "Manchester Guardian", a Liberal journal conducted on principles formulated by men like the late C. E. Montague and C. P. Scott. The Viceregal statement, again, which was clearly inspired by the ancient motive (and which to some of us appears to be a big, political joke) of "rallying the Moderates" as well as by the desire to sound the Congress positions, confirms the attitude taken up, not by a single individual of the Conservative Party, but by the British politicians, generally.

MAN AND MACHINE.

And if Mr. Churchill brings any disenchantment it is to the simple-minded, superstitious gentry who (mis)call themselves "Indian Liberals". The Viceregal statement contains no "ambiguity" that does not explain itself clearly, namely, the ambiguity arising out of his official position. The endowment of cardinal Christian virtues is not exactly compatible with the first task with which the Viceroy is charged and, much as we may adore this fine gentleman as a good Christian and a friend of India (rather in the Dickensian sense), we should not be justified, as realists, in demanding the impossible of him as a representative of the British rule in India.

THE GESTURE.

Any student of Indian politics, therefore, ought to recognise in the Viceregal statement the main purpose of the Round Table Conference. That purpose is a logical continuation of the Government policy of breaking backbone of the Congress. No "constructive" criticism of the Viceregal speech can possibly change this simple fact which is becoming clearer, day by day, as the Congress activity meets with the only gesture that is expected from the Government. The terms of the Round Table Conference hardly need to be defined by the Viceroy and must be referred to the events that are taking place just now. The Viceroy assures his audience that the Conference will be "free and unfettered" yet is not prepared to say that the Simon Report would not form the basis of discussion. The question is not one of mere expression of good-will but of concrete action which vitally touches the present political situation created by the progress of the Civil Disobedience movement. In the meantime, the statements of Mr. Churchill and the officiating President of the Congress must be accepted as accurately defining the two positions.

NOTES OF THE DAY

Peace-Atmosphere.

We hear a good deal of complaint from Anglo-Indian quarters that "extremist" actions and speeches do not allow of that proper atmosphere in which peace-makers should carry on their good work of bringing about a settlement. But we have not come across a single instance of criticism of the other side by these "fair-minded" champions of peace. Repression is, to the knowledge of every Single Indian, common everywhere. Yet Government insist not only on denying it but on investing their agents with a halo of martyrdom. The indefensible campaign against the National Flag and Gandhi caps that has been carried on in many parts of the country has not been stopped for the sake of a peace-atmosphere.

What About The Bureaucracy?

The latest instance is the debate in the Punjab Council on a token-cut in the Police grant. It was carried by 41 votes against 34. But out of these 41 members, there is not one who is connected in any way with the Congress. This we emphasise because, in spite of criticism by neutrals, Government spokesmen flatly denied allegations of police excesses. Sir Henry Craik "testified to the extraordinary restraint" shown by the police and Mr. Ogilvie, the Home Secretary, "paid a tribute to the magnificent work of the police under inspiring leadership." Tributes and certificates to the police are natural on the part of the bureaucracy. But what about the peace-atmosphere when it is well-known that such tributes cannot but be resented even by non-Congressmen who know the reality?

A Dangerous Assurance.

The Madras Government have issued a Press Note assuring Magisterial and Police officers of the Kistna district of their support in case, they are sued as Government fear they may be—for actions taken by them in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement. To quote the exact words "Government desire to assure all officers that any action they may take in good faith in discharge of their duties in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement will be supported by Government in all cases where their conduct is impugned without justification." It is undoubtedly Government's duty to support their officers whenever the latter's conduct is "impugned without justification." Why then this unnecessary reiteration of an administrative principle in special connection with the Civil Disobedience movement and why this emphasis on the suggestion of "good faith"? Do Government realise that their Press Note is open to the interpretation that it is a bureaucratic Ordinance indemnifying the police for anything they do in the future as well as for what they have done in the past?

Benn on Sir Philip Chetwode.

There may be technical justification in Mr. Benn's answer regarding Sir Philip Chetwode's notorious speech that "the Commander-in-Chief-designate "is not at present on the Indian establishment and it is unnecessary, therefore, for me to comment on the Press report concerned." But this does not absolve the Secretary of State from his duty of reconsidering the whole position in regard to Sir Philip and the high post that he is intended to fill when he returns presently to "the Indian establishment." "The policy", says Mr. Benn, "which it is intended to pursue in India is the policy authoritatively stated by the Viceroy on July 9." But Sir Philip spoke after the authoritative statement almost as if in answer to the Viceroy. Government are very quick in discovering challenges to authority. How is it that they refuse to be warned by the utterance of such a responsible person as the future Commander-in-Chief? It was an undoubtedly grave speech in view of the fact that the speaker made it in full consciousness of the position that he is to occupy at no distant date.

Welcome Development.

A message from Mombasa to the Imperial Citizenship Association, Bombay, states that the Uganda European commercial community has given a definite assurance to the East African Indian Congress that it is ready to support the principle of a common electoral roll for East Africa. This welcome assurance and the repudiation by the Associated Chambers of Commerce in East Africa, representing both the European and Indian commercial interests, of the cable recently sent by Lord Delamere challenging Lord Passfield's policy, indicate that amongst the White settlers there is a growing feeling that the justice of the Indian claim for a participation in the political life of the East African territories, commensurate with their status and their stake in the country, can no longer be ignored.

World of Sport.

RACING AT POONA.

—:o:—

Opening Meeting.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX".

2-30 p.m.
THE ALEPPO PLATE. Div. I.
MARIKA 1
ISFOOG 2
ATSHAN 3

3-0 p.m.
THE ALEPPO PLATE. Div. II.
ANCHOR 1
SQUARE DEAL 2
PACKARD 3

3-30 p.m.
THE HELIOPOLIS PLATE.
MANSHAD 1
EMPIRE 2
RED INDIAN 3

4-0 p.m.
THE MAIDEN PLATE.
BELLE AMIE 1
RED ROSE 2
DAWLAT 3

4-30 p.m.
THE ROYSTON PLATE.
ALL'S WELL 1
ROSSAUTER 2
CHRYSOLITE 3

5-0 p.m.
THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE. Div. II.
GOOD TIME 1
ASLAN BEG 2
SA'EE 3

5-30 p.m.
THE EPSOM PLATE.
CLIFTON ABBOT 1
LIPSTOWN 2
THE LAWYER 3

6-0 p.m.
THE BEGINNERS' PLATE.
BUSHY PARK 1
BASATSKI 2
CASINO 3

6-30 p.m.
THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE. Div. I.
SULTANA 1
MAHFOUZA 2
RIYAD II 3

HINTS FOR RACEGOERS

—:o:—

Some Horses To Follow.

(By "PILOT.")

Caution is indicated to-day from punters who make the trip to Poona. The going is likely to be on the safe side.

Bell may open his winning account with LIPSTOWN in the Epsom Plate.

The big danger is THE LAWYER who must be thereabouts with the right handling.

BUSHY PARK has a winning opportunity in the Beginners' Plate.

A following for INDIAN STAR is advised. The Kolhapur grey has trained in nicely.

ALL'S WELL appears to be the "goods" in the Royston Plate.

There must be a strong backing for RED ASTRACHAN who has been giving satisfaction on the track.

Bence's filly BELLE AMIE is a strong order for the Maiden Plate.

Keep an eye on DOWLAT who shows a useful turn of speed.

RIYAD II has my vote in Division I of the Mohammerah Plate. Weight favours him and the conditions might be to his advantage.

Make a note of MOHFOUZA who has been going great guns on the track.

RAZA KHAN is my idea of a good bet in Division II.

PASHA is worth an each way investment.

JASSIR and EMPIRE should fight the issue of the Heliopolis Plate. MANSHAD should be the probable upsetter.

ATSHAN and MARIKA take the eye in the Aleppo Plate, Division I. Both are in fighting trim.

ANCHOR should just about hold SQUARE DEAL in the second division. It should be an interesting race between a fit pair.

HARWOOD LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

—:o:—

R. A. Defeat Attached Section.

The game between the Royal Artillery and the Attached Section was not very exciting yesterday. It was far below the Harwood League standard. The gunners managed to score twice in the opening half when they had the best of the exchanges. Soon after the restart the Section reduced the lead through a raid on the right wing. After this the R. A. took up the attack, and were several times unlucky not to increase their lead. A couple of bursts by Dennis in the later stages proved fruitful for the gunners who ran out victors by 4 goals to 1.

TO-DAY'S MATCH 5-45 P.M.
K. O. S. B's vs. East Lancs.

THE FOURTH TEST MATCH.

—:o:—

Rival Teams.

—:o:—

LONDON, July 25.

The following are teams for fourth test match which begins to-day at Manchester:—

ENGLAND: Chapman, Duleepsinhji, Goddard, Peebles, Hobbs, Sutcliffe, Hammond, Tate, Leyland, Duckworth and Nichols. Hendren will be the twelfth man.

AUSTRALIA:—Woodfull, Ponsford, Kippax, McCabe, Bradman, Richardson, Grimmett; Fairfax, Oldfield, Wall and Hornibrook.—Reuter.

WOODFULL WINS TOSS

LONDON, July 25.

Woodfull won the toss and Australia batted first. Woodfull and Pensford opened the Australian innings. At end of 45 minutes play the score was 24 for no wickets.—Reuter.

DRADMAN CAUGHT BY DULEEP

—:o:—

LONDON, July 25.

At lunch the score was 75 for no wickets. Woodful's wicket fell at 106, his score being 54, and Bradman was caught by Duleep in slips for 14.

At tea score was 192 for 5 wickets.

Ponsford was bowled by Hammond for 83 runs.

When total was 239 Kippax was caught by Chapman off Nichols for 51 runs.—Reuter.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau 381, Ismail Bhilding 2nd Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

—:o:—

NEW YORK MARKET

—:o:—

OCTOBER.

—:o:—

New York, July 25.

Previous Closing Rate	12.74
To-day's Opening Rate	12.67
Difference	—.07
To-day's Closing Rate	12.84
Difference	plus.10

—:o:—

Broach Expectation J-A Rs. 191
Broach Expectation A-M Rs. 221

—:o:—

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, July 25.

Previous Closing Rate	6.83
To-day's Opening Rate	6.79
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	6.76
Difference	—.07

—:o:—

LONDON SILVER.

—:o:—

London, July 25.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver Ready	16	3	0
Higher	0	3	0
Silver Forward	16	0	0
Higher	0	3	0

India bought.

—:o:—

BOMAY PRICES.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 25.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	47	0	0
Shravan	46	11	0

SUPERIOR
Swadeshi Mill-made Dhotis
OF
INDIAN MILL-MADE YARN
of
OSTRICH BRAND
50 ins. Width, Length 8, 9 & 10 yds.
Obtainable from
KESHAVJEE RAMJEE LUCKMIDAS,
Krishna Chowk, Mooljee Jetha Market, Bombay 2
and
LEADING STORES.

"HAIG" FEVER IN THE BOMBAY CORPORATION.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—We have heard that Nero was fiddling when Rome was burning. The masses in this country to-day are straining every nerve and sinew to vindicate their existence. Mr. H. P. Mody is moving amendments in the Bombay Municipal Corporation and complacently enlightens the public on his personal experiences of alcohol. Mr. Mody likes "toddy" because it is less injurious. When the fallacy of the argument dawns upon him that no evil can be justified irrespective of its degree, he is reported to have said that "toddy was good for health". Does Mr. Mody know that arsenic is also good for health? The fact remains that both arsenic and toddy are poisons, there is only a difference of degree, as far as any normal, healthy, human being is concerned. The belief that it is permissible to eat or drink anything provided that only a moderate quantity is consumed is a specious and popular fallacy. To pollute the human system with even a limited amount of poison is equal morally to allowing the exterior of the body to be dirty in "moderation". There can be no temporizing whatsoever with alcohol. Mr. Mody may be an exception who indulges in alcohol for the sake of his health, but the majority of people who drink, and I have not been a tee-totlar, do so for the artificial feeling of exhilaration. in other words intoxication that alcohol produces. The root cause of the evil is for ever progressive, as it demands from time to time an increased quantity of the dope to produce the desired temporary feeling.

I do not wish to take up valuable space in your journal to preach prohibition, but there is one passage in Mr. Mody's speech in the Corporation, which the citizens of Bombay would be inclined to regard as particularly callous and calculated to reveal the mentality of the self-created Indian bureaucrats towards the toils and trials of the people.

Evidently referring to the Desh Sevikas, Mr. Mody is reported to have said. "Let the woman squat themselves under these trees and prevent toddy being tapped, but why should we lose our revenue". What exactly does Mr. Mody mean Is it suggested that the ladies who picket toddy shops, are busybodys, who have nothing better to do but to cause a loss of revenue to the Corporation and some amusement to Mr. Mody and his friends of the Liberal Federation? May I respectfully point out that while Mr. Mody and his friends are probably enjoying cocktails at the club comfortably dressed in foreign cloth suits, it is these good Desh Sevikas, who, sanctified and ennobled with true patriotism, picket foreign cloth and toddy shops, in their humble yet honest endeavour to save their country from commercial an moral bankruptsy! and yet Mr. Mody would have these women, as designates them, squat under trees, while he collects the revenue. why this contemptuous tone and the superior language of the demi-gods! We all know that Mr. Mody has recently returned from Simla. Is it possible that he has caught the contagion of the "Haig" fever. The sooner Mr. Mody purges himself of these superior delusions, the better it will be for himself and the interests he represents or is connected with.

The Desh Sevikas are the wives, sisters and daughters of the citizens of India. Would Mr. Mdy in speaking of his own wife, sister or daughter use the word "woman" in preference to the word "lady"? It may be too late for all I know for Mr. Mody to study "textiles", but he can certainly learn, though I shouldn't have thought it necessary, the appropriate use of English words.

If Mr. Mody under a relapse of the "Haig" fever pleads ignorance of the activities of the Desh Sevika's I would refer him to a contribution by Mr. G. S. Kalyanpur in the "Chronicle" of the 23rd instant.

It is universally acknowledged that wherever the Desk Sevikas have gone, even in the worst slums of Bombay, they have invariably drawn to themselves, as they fully deserved respect and admiration but the tragedy of tragedies is that in the premier Assembly of the citizens of Bombay, a man of ostensible culture and polish and patriotism, should have been permitted unchallenged, to speak slightingly, and with disrespect of these noble sisters who have dedicated their lives to their country.

The public of Bombay should insist on hearing from Mr. Mody that his reference to the Desh Sevikas in his speech at the Corporation meeting was just merely an oratorial stunt, due to the auto-intoxication of toddy and that Mr. Mody really meant no harm or disrespect to the Desh Sevikas. I have purposely not referred to Mr. Mody's connections with the Millowner's Association, as I wanted to spare him a leg to stand on and apologise.

The Bombay Mill industry is not passing through the best of times and if the President of the Millowner's Association, (paid or unpaid) does not realise the gravity and seriousness of his public utterances, all I can say is "the funeral is his."

I hope Mr. Mody, as a man who knows his business, cheerfully take his medicine and unconditionally apologises to the "Desh Sevikas". Any further attempt to try the temper of the people by quibbling may result in their accepting the challenge. The public is not in a mood to be trifled with to-day.—Yours. etc.

"ANTI-FRAUD".

CATHOLIC AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

—:o:—

(Continued from previous page.)

are generally innocent of the past history of their church, that she has not always considered Civil Disobedience a sin and an action which is morally condemned. One may hold different views about Civil Disobedience and the Catholic Nationalist Party does not want all its members to join Civil Disobedience. One may even oppose Civil Disobedience movement. But one can do so without falsifying history. The Church has followed her own expediency in the matter as in others. When she was weak and feared the authorities she counselled passive obedience; but when she became powerful and thought that kings and emperors should bow down to her dictates, she actually ordered the Catholics to disobey the laws of the country with which she happened to be at variance. History teems with such instances. One of the greatest doctors of the Church, St. Thomas Aquinas, laid down in his Summa, Pars. ii, Queast. civ. art. 6, that subjects had a right to withhold their obedience from rulers who were usurpers or unjust. That is to say, when subjects feel that the laws made for them were unjust or their rulers despotic, cruel, and unsympathetic. You cannot draw the line here. Some Jesuit writers went further than this. When it was the object of the Church to make Catholic subjects rebel against their Protestant rulers, they were enjoined to resist and disobey the law of the land. To kill such heretical monarchs was advocated as a most laudable act. The Jesuits Mariana and Molina advocated this in their witings which the Sorbonne burnt publicly. Other Jesuits were in complete agreement with these views. The Jesuit Suarez, in his "De Fide," Emmanuel Sa, also a Jesuit, and other Jesuit's as Kellerus, Franciscus Tolletus, Boseans who was the head of the Jesuits in Northern Germany, and many others, gave such advice on which the Church invariably acted. It will not do to say that these were the views of private individuals and not those of the Church. They guided the views of the Church which acted accordingly. In the struggle of the Roman Church against England, Cardinal Bellarmine in his treatise, "On the supremacy of the Sovereign Pontiff over Temporal affairs," and the Jesuit Suarez, in his "Defence of Faith, exhorted the people of England to resist the heretical monarch.

20 FORT PICKETERS CONVICTED.

Sentences varying from two months simple imprisonment to four months' hard labour were passed by Mr. D. N. D Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, in convicting 21 Congress volunteers under the Picketing Ordinance on Friday afternoon. Some of the pickets were arrested while picketing foreign cloth shops in Fort on Thursday evening and some the same morning.

Imayya Shethi one of the accused complained to the Court that he was arrested when he had just reached the entrance of a cloth shop and was ordered to be discharged.

The sentences were as follows:—

Ten volunteers were sentenced to four months' hard labour.

Six were given four months' simple.

Two volunteers were awarded three months' simple and the remaining three volunteers were given two months simple each.

The names of the accused are:—Ramchandra Ganpat, Krishna Tatyaba, Bussalaji Ismail, Narayen Devji, Shanker Laxman, Babu Karkera, Namoo Shanker, G. Puteria, Ardeshir H. Irani, Dattaram Pandoo, Sakharam Babaji, Govind Nizamee, Chandoo Basavappa Nagappa Uga, Jagannath Hanmant, Indud Sisikumar, Ramaswamy Govind, Madhoo Chamnak, Balkrishna Abba, Venkappa Devco and Kika Govind.

SECTION 144 IN MALABAR.

—:o:—

Protecting Toddy Bidders.

CALICUT, July 25.

The District Magistrate of Malabar has promulgattd order under Section 144 prohibiting picketers from coming within a distance of one mile of the Offices of the Deputy Collector, Cochin, and of Thahasildars at Chirakkal, Valluvanad, Calicut, etc., where toddy shop auctions will be held. The order will be in force for one month from 28th instant.—Free Press.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

Favourable Weather & Good Crop Condition.

AGRESSIVE SELLING RENEWED.

Bombay, July 25.

Yesterday prices of American Cotton registered a further decline of 25 points in agressive selling influenced by favourable weather reports and good crop conditions over the Cotton Belt. From scattered showers have relieved the situation for the time being. Operators are not inclined to buy as the circumstances are against any sustained advance. Trade depression is becoming more intensified. The declining tendency of commodity prices is not arrested. Thus there is no inclination to bull cotton. Of course prices have declined to below 12½ cents which represent 11¼ cent farm value. Cost of production of Cotton has no influence as it is only a relative term and the action of the Federal Farm Board has encouraged no material decline in the acreage. The growing crop is doing well. There is no damage so far by Bollweevil and it appears that the crop will be larger than the world's requirement. Under such a state of affair there seems nothing to stein the downward trend of prices except any adverse crop factor. New York Spot Cotton prices declined 25 points to 12.65c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled weak and closed at a decline of 35 to 26 points. Spot Cotton prices were reduced by 25 points to 12.44c.

The Liverpool Cotton markct opened steady at a decline of 10 points. There was no demand and later on prices declined further on increased selling pressure, and closed 14 to 12 points lower. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 15 points to 7.58d. per lb. and sales amounted to 2000.

Empire Cotton futures were easy and closed at a decline of 16 points while Egyptains lost 9 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York October Highest 13.00 lowest 12.69.

New York December Highest 13.15 (Opening) lowest 12.91 (2-52 p.m.)

Liverpool:—"Good rain Central Belt."

"Decline owng to Wall Street operators selling and more favourable weather report. Scattered showers in Western Belt."

Reuter: "Market was weak on aggressive selling stimulated by more favourable weather and more favourable crop conditions."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 24.

October	12.74—.25
December	12.91—.24
January	13.00—.20
Middling Spot	12.65—.25

NEW YORK NEW CONTRACTS.

New York, July 24.

October	12.52—.22
December	12.67—.22
January	12.76—.21
March	12.97—.19
May	13.15—.18

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 24.

July	12.16—.35
October	12.53—.26
Middling Spot	12.44—.25

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	12.97
October, (New Contract)	12.68
January (New Contract)	Unquoted

New York. 11-45 a.m.

October	12.91
October, (New Contract)	12.63
January, (New Contract)	12.86

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 24.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	1,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	Nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 24.

	Opening	Closing
July	7.18	7.15—.14
August		6.96—.14
September		6.87—.14
October	6.86	6.83—.14
November		6.82—.14
December		6.84—.14
January	6.90	6.87—.14
February		6.89—.14
March	6.97	6.94—.14
April		6.97—.13
May	7.05	7.01—.14
June		7.03—.13
July		7.06—.13
Middling Spot		7.58—.15

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, July 24.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

MANCHESTER COTTON TRADE.

—:o:—

No Confidence In Prices.

With confidence in the prevailing prices lacking, business continues to be patchy in cloth.

Yarns:—Trading generally has been only piecemeal. Quotations this week are unchanged, as follows:—

	This Week. per lb.
20's Water Bundles	10¾—11¾d.
30's Water Bundles	11¾—12¾d.
40's Mule Bundles	12¾—14¼d.
Egyptian 60's	20¼—22½d.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 24.

Scinde, Fully Good	4.05—.10
Scinde, Fine	4.30—.10
Scinde, Superfine	4.35—.10
Bengal, Good	3.80—.10
Bengal, Fully Good	4.05—.10
Bengal, Fine	4.30—.10
Oomra, Good	3.90—.10
Oomra, Fully Good	4.30—.10
Oomra, Fine	4.50—.10
Broach, Fully Good	4.95—.10
Broach, Fine	5.20—.10
Broach, Superfine	5.45—.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 24.

July	11.32—.07
November	11.27—.09
December	11.37—.07
January	11.37—.07
March	11.49—.09
May	11.59—.04
Sakells F.G.F. Spot	12.45—.05

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 24.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C.	£17-1/2
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£105-1/2
National Bank of India	£42
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£90
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.	£78-5/8
Indian Loan 5½ p.c.	£100-3/8
Rupee Paper 5½ p.c.	£45-1/2
Indian Stock, 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£51-1/2
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan	£60-1/2
Consols 2½ p.c.	£55-1/4
War Loan 5 p.c.	£103-1/2
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£95

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, July 24.

Demand Bills	486.43

WHEAT BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, July 24.

Rosario Santa Fe, per 62½ lb. Cargoes.

Paid July/Aug. 35/3

Barletta Russo, per 62½ lb. Cargoes.

Value July/Aug. 34/9

Wheat, South Australian. Parcels.

Sellers July 37/

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels.

Liverpool paid Afloat 35/

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, July 24.

Java Sugar. Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25

C. & F. Calcutta.—	
July/Aug. per cwt	8/3
Oct/Dec. per cwt	8/1-1/2
C. & F. Bombay.—	
Aug/SeFt. per cwt	8/3-1/4
C. & F. Karachi.—	
Aug./Sept. per cwt.	8/3-1/4

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 24.

T T London on Berlin	20.38-1/8
T T London on Amsterdam	12.09-1/4
T T London on Brussels	34.80
T T London on Madrid	42.60
T T London on Milan	92.39
T T London on Berne	25.03
T. T. London on Paris	123.67
T T London on Prague	164.11

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 24.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—Nominal July/Aug. £6-5-0

Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—Sellers July/Aug. £14-10-0

Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—Sellers July/Aug. £13-17-6

LINSEED.

London, July 24.

Linseed, Calcutta, London, ton.—Nominal July/Aug. £16-10-0

Linseed, Calcutta, London, ton.—Nominal Aug./Sept. £16-10-0

Linseed, La Plata, ton.—Paid July/Aug. £14-15-0

Linseed, Bombay, ton.—Sellers July/Aug. £17-0-0

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 24.

Linseed, Oil, Naked, London, cwt.—Sellers August 31/

Linseed, Oil, Naked, London, cwt.—Paid Sept./Dec. 30/7-1/2

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, July 24.

Fair Rio, No. 7 Quality, Spot 7.3/4

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 24.

Silver—No Special feature.

Spot	16
Forward	15-7/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 24.

Interest Day to Day Loans	1-5/8 p.c.
Interest 7 Day Market Loans	2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	2-7/16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	2-25/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	3-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	3-3/4 p.c.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, July 25.

In response to a decline of 23 points in New York futures the local market opened at Rs. 214 for Broach A/M. 1931 delivery As observed in yesterday's report local professional operators were again supporting the market today. One continental Export House was also buying but some local mill was selling. The feeling was better. Liverpool opening cables were steady and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A. 190/12.
Broach A/M 219/12.
Oomra D/J 183/8
Bengal D/J 160/8.

—:o:—

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, July 25.

	To-day	Total
Broach	200	32.700
Oomra	7100	49,200
Bengal	1700	9900

—:o:—

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 25.

July	121-90 plus 3.50
October	122-60 plus 2.40
January	126.90 0.70

—:o:—

READY COTTON SALES.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 25.

100	Lavji Meghji	Botad 191
100	Volkart Bros.	Purna 190
100	Oshman Suleman	Shegaon 183 1/2
100	Birla Bros.	Wardha 186-1/2
100	Tata & Co.	Bagalkot 197
100	Bussan & Co.	Aurangabad 161
200	Japan T. Co.	Ujjain 177
100	Madhavji Dharamsi	Belari 242
70	Textile mill	Dhamangaon 160
100	E. Spinner & Co.	Khamgaon 165
62	Forbes & Co.	Harda 183
64	Do.	Bir 183

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 25.

Broach	184/190
Bengal	143/153
Mathia	153/161
Khandeish	156/161
Akola/Khamgaon	156/165
Nagpur/Wardha	1/8/175
Barsi/Kurduwadi	155/160
Jalna/Aurangabad	158/160
Magar Vambori	153/158
Purna/Parbani	158/165
Khandwa/Sanevad	158/165
Indore/Ujjain	167/175
Miraj/Sangli	212/219
Coompta	214/224
Tirupur/Cambodia	256/283

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 29.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh		294,337
Central India	...	404,210
Barsi and Nagar	18	281,276
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	91,218
Berar	51	729,084
Central Provinces	...	405,961
Total Oomras	69	2,185,996
Dholera	27	198,569
N.-W. Provnces	...	139,318
Rajputana	...	57,518
Sind-Punjab	...	152,399
Broach	216	284,771
Coompta & Dharwar	638	150,199
Westerns-Northerns	...	66,851
Cocoanada	...	102
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	...	40,964
Persian	...	704
American	...	13,492
Egyptian and African	4,014	129,103
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	853
Total	4,964	3,420,869

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 25.

1st Sept. to 17th July.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	1,678	852,108
Japan & China	7,049	1,425,765
Coast Ports	...	22,846
Up-country by Rail	...	114,990
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	51,938
Total	8,727	2,467,568

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 29.

F. P. Bales	1029-30	1928-29
Receipts to date 24-7-30	8645000	9351000
Receipts yesterday 24-7-30	1000	4000
Exports to date 24-7-30	6806000	8200000
Stock at Ports 18-7-30	1583000	606000
Stock at Interior Towns 18-7-30	599000	234000
Stock at Liverpool 18-7-30	315000	838000
Visible Supply 18-7-30	3073000	1359000
Quantity in Sight 18-7-30	14895000	15693000
Quantity out of sight 18-7-30	13575000	16090000

—:o:—

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex. Godown.

Bombay, July 25.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 445 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 75 per ton.

—:o:—

COTTON CONTRACTS RUN OUT.

Bombay, July 25.

Bombay, July 25.

Oomra July	166
Bengal July	142

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

THE GENERAL MEETING of the Goud Saraswat Brahmin Community of Bombay will be held at "LAXMIBAUG HALL", New Bhatwady Road, on SUNDAY, the 3rd August, 1930, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time), for passing the Audited Statements for the years 1928-1929 and the Report relating to the management of the Temples, Charitable Institutions and Funds of the said Community for electing a Board of Trustees and Auditors and for transacting such other business as may be brought forward by the Board of Trustees.

BAJI VISHNU NERURKAR,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer to the Board of Trustees of Temples, Charitable Institutions and Funds of the Goud Saraswat Brahmin Community of Bombay.

Bombay,
121, Lohar Street,
24th July, 1930.

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Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Seth FULCHAND KASTURCHAND, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has agreed to sell to our client the property hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuages and tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bazar Gate Street, Mody Street, Fort, Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 884 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Laughton's Survey No. 8617 and Collector's New Nos. 5808, 5809, 5810, 5812 and 5833 and Cadastral Survey No. 1023 of the Fort Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2061 and Street No. 124 and bounded on the North by the property of Nawajbai, Ardeshir Vakil and partly by the property of Mahomed Jaffer Isphani, on or towards the East by Mody Street and on or towards the South partly by the property of Ali Mahomed, Haji Mahomed Nurani and partly by the property of Nanabhoy Ebrahimji and on or towards the West by the Bazar Gate Street.

WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 25th July, 1930.

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NOTICE.

Re: ESTATE OF RUSTOMJI ARDESIR MUCADAM, a coal Merchant, trading under the name of R. A. Mucadam and Sons

.....Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Rustomji Ardesir Mucadam, who died at Jharia, in the District of Manbhuvan in Behar, on or about the 4th day of January, 1926, and the Letters of Administration of whose estate having effect throughout British India, were granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the 19th day of September 1927, to our client Bai Shirinbai Rustomji Mucadam, the widow of the deceased abovenamed, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administratrix Bai Shirinbai Rustomji Mucadam at the Office of Messrs. Mowdavala & Co. her Attorneys at 36, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time, the said Administratrix will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have notice.

Dated this 26th day of July, 1930.

MOWDAVALA & CO.,
Attorneys for Bai Shirinbai Rustomji Mucadam, the Administratrix of the estate and effects of the deceased Rustomji Ardesir Mucadam.
36, Hummum Street,
Fort, Bombay.

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Auction Sales.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO
AUCTIONEERS,
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO THE SEWING MACHINE TRADE, TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 6th August, 1930, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Sale Rooms.

A consignment of 24 well-known American Sewing Machines: treadle and 10 Folding (Drop-head) Sewing Machines: treadle.

25 per cent deposit will be required at the time of sale and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within three days of the sale.

Private offers for the whole lot of for separate machines will be received by the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BUY MOTOR CARS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction THIS DAY (SATURDAY), the 26th July 1930, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Workshop of the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, Ltd. at Mathew Road, the following:—

One 6 cylinder seven seater "STUDEBAKER" car with self starter, etc.

One 4 cylinder 22 H.P. "CHEVROLET" five seater touring car with self starter, etc.

One 10/15 H.P. 4 cylinder Model No. 503 6/7 seater "FIAT COPUP SEDAN".

One 15.6 H.P. 4 cylinder "WOLSELEY" touring car No. Y 1909.

One 12-14 H.P. 4 cylinder "BEAN" touring.

One 20 H.P. 4 cylinder "ALROL JOHNSON" with a five seater saloon body.

One 10-15 H.P. 4 cylinder 503 model five seater "FIAT" saloon.

One 40 H.P. 6 cylinder "HUDSON" landaulette with seven seater body.

One 16.5 H.P. 6 cylinder "ESSEX" landaulette with seven sneater body.

One 19 H.P. 4 cylinder five seater "BUICK" touring car

One 12-20 H.P. 4 cylinder "PEUGEOT" touring car.

One 17-24 H.P. 4 cylinder five seater "DODGE" touring body.

CRAWFORD & CO.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF KHANDESH COTTON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dharamsey Jaitha and Co., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will (THIS DAY) SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1-45 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Cotton Exchange Building, Sewree; On account and risk of Messrs. Dhunraj Navalmal and Co. of Jamnera:—

40 Bales new Khandesh Cotton.
12 Bales old Khandesh Cotton.

First the Auction Sale will be at Cotton Exchange Building, Sewree, and then at Jubilee Mills Ltd., Sewree.

AUCTION SALE OF TIRUPUR COTTON (DAMAGED BY WATER).

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, (THIS DAY) SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1-45 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction in the compound of the Jubilee Mills Ltd., Sewree, on account of the concerned:—

4 full-pressed bales Tirupur Cotton (damaged by water).

BENNETT & CO.

Don't Suffer any longer from the Torture of PILES

Abscess, Fissures.

Use this wonderfully efficacious and magical cure, that will not only stop the pain—the itching—the burning and the agony of Piles promptly, but will cause the Piles to shrink and disappear for good.

Over 100,000 Doctors recommend Recto-Serol. It is obtainable for Rs. 2 or Rs. 11 for six boxes at a time, of all leading Chemists and Stores or from the agents. Write now for "Medical Booklet" and the numerous unsolicited testimonials

Address:

The Continental Drug Co. of India
Hornby Rd., Post Box 996, Bombay.

SHIPPING NEWS

Export & Import

ARRIVALS.
—:o:—
Pilsna, Luppis, Trieste.
Kaiser-i-Hnd, Headlam, London.
Chakla, Chandler, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.
—:o:—
July 26.
Rawalpindi, Beck, London.
Alipore, Dawson, Kobe.
Baron Carnegie, Morrison, Workington.
Konderkerk, Buckers, Hamburg.

LOADING.
—:o:—
July 25.
Steamer Varela for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Kaser-i-Hind for London.
Steamer Baron Maru for Kobe.
Steamer City of Derby for New York.
Steamer Skuld for Bangkok.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORTS.

S S Rawalpindi:—The P and O S N Coy's English Mail steamer Rawalpindi, will sail to-day from Ballard Pier Station at about 1 p.m. for London, with the homeward mails a general cargo and passengers.

S S Chakla:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Chakla, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and 17 passengers.

S S Alipore:—The P and O S N Coy's steamer Alipore will sail today from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Baron Carnegie:—The J F Coy's steamer Baron Carnegie, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Workington, with a cargo of manganese ore.

S S Konderkerk:—The E D Sassoon Coy's steamer Konderkerk, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS ALEXANDRA DOCK.

FRIDAY, 25TH JULY, 1930.

2 Rawalpindi London 26-7 M M and Co.
3 City Wellington, Karachi, 4-8, K Nixon and Co.
4 Kondekerk Hamburg 26-7 E D Sassoon & Co.
5 Pilsna, Trieste, 1-3, L T and M Italiana.
8 Ockenfels, Dunkirk, 27-7, L Edwards.
11 Trekieve, Karachi, 27-7, M M & Co.
12 Arabia, Genoa 1-8, L. T. & M. Italiana.
13 Neidenfels, NF, NF, L Edwards Ltd.
14 Genova, Genoa, 25-7, L T and M Italiana.
15 Karapara, Durban, 30-7, M M & Co.
16 Karoa, Durban, NF, M M and Co.
17 Baron Carnegie, Workington, 25-7, J. Finlay & Co.
B.P.S. Kaiser-i-Hind, London, 9-8, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Bahadur Calcutta, N.F. Morrison & Co.
4 Vasna, Busrah 25-7, M M & Co
5 Crosshill, Dunkirk, NF, Graham Tdg Co.
6 Jalarashmi, Rangoon 27-7, Scindia S N Co.
8 Alipore, Japan 26-7, M M and Co,
16 Laxmi, P. Gulf, NF NF A Assaria and Co.

PRINCESS DOCK.

A Chinkoa, Calcutta N.F. M M & Co.
B Nurjehan, Rangoon, NF, T Morrison and Co.
C R Ahmedi, Karachi, 27-7, S Hassum and Co.
D/E Jalatarang N.F. N.F. Scindia S N Co,
F Jehangir, Red Sea Ports, 29-7, T. Morrison and Co.
K Bandra, Busreh, NF, M M & Co.
L M Dalgoma, Rangoon, NF, NF, M M and Co.
N Canara, Rangoon 26-7, M M & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
FROM LONDON.

Mantua 1-8-30 P & O S N Co.
Macedonia 8-8-30 P & O S N Co.
Comorin 15-8-30 P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Trekane 25-7-30 M M & Co,
Burdwan 8-8-30 M M & Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Hesien 25-7 J. F. Co.
Castalia 4-8 G. T. Co.
City of Benares 16-8 K. N. Co.
City of Lahore 26-8 K. N. Co
Tarantia 28-8 G. T. B.
FROM HAMBURG

Altenfels 30-7 L Edward Ltd.
Brounfels 4-8 L. Edward Ltd.
Lichtenfels, 19-8, L. Edward Ltd.
Trifels 30-8 L. Edward Ltd.
FROM GENOA
Riow 19-7.30 T M Co.
Genoa 17-7-30 M Italiana
Arabia 22-7-30 M Italiana
FROM TRIESTE.
Pilsna 25-7-30 L T Co.
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Bovenkerk 8-8-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Streefkerk 31-8 30 E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.
City of Newcastle 26-7-30 F F Campbell & Co
GENERAL LANDING DATE.
Trekieve 23-7-30.
Arabia 23-7-30.
Jalatarang 23-7-30.
Nitravati 24-7-30.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Shinoki Maru 29-7-30 N Y Kaisha.
Rangoon Maru, 17-7-30 N. Y. Kaisha.
Burma Maru 25-7-30 O S Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 8-8-30 O S Kaisha.
Morea 1-8 P. & O S N Co.
Mirzapore, 15-8 P & O S N Co.
FROM AUSTRALIA.
Narkunda 15-8 P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Karagola 2-8 M M & Co.
Ellora 16-8 M M & Co.
SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS.
FOR LONDON.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 9-8-30, P and O S N Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Wellington 4-8-30 K N Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
C Derby, NF, F F Campbell and Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Oekenfels NF L Edward.
Konderkerk 26-7-30 E D Sassoon & Co.
Neidenfels N.F., L. Edward Ltd.
FOR DURBAN.
Karapara, 30-7-39, M M and Co.
Karoa, NF. M M and Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Pilsna N. F. L. T. Co.
FOR GENOA.
Arabia, 1-8-30 M Italiana.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Varela 1-8-30 M M and Co.
Bandra, 30-7-30. M M & Co.
FOR KOBE.
Tottori Maru, N. F. N. Y. Kaisha.
Burma Maru, NF, O S Kaisha.
FOR RANGOON.
Jalarashmi. 27-7-30 S S N Co.
Canara, 26-7-30 T M & Co.
FOR KARACHI.
Trekevia, 26-7, M M & Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Jehangir, 29-7-30, T M and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Chinkoa, NF, M M and Co.
Jalatarang N.F. S S N Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Skuld, NF, F F Campbell and Co.
STEAMERS FIXED.
FOR LONDON.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 6,013, Headlane, P and O S N Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Wellington 3,629 Spencer K N Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Ockenfels 4,681 Diesk L Edward Ltd.
Neidenfels 1,745 Unger, L Edward Ltd.
FOR NEW YORK.
C Derby, 4,190, Payker, F F Campbell and Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Pilsna 4,828 Luppis L T Co.
FOR KARACHI.
Trekavie, 3,231 Kent, M M & Co.
FOR GENOA.
Arabia 4,499 Ferrara M Italiana.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORT.
Tottori Maru 3,708 Imada N. Y. Kaisha.
Burma Maru, 2,873, Shirai, O S Kaisha.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Bandra, 1,277, Hughes M M and Co.
Varela, 2,043, Ramsay M M and Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Canara, 3,884, Denbrook, M M and Co.
Jalarashmi 2,681 Memory S S N Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Jehangir 2,681 Constantine T M Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Bahadur 2629 Elliott T M Co.
Jalatarang 1464 Vakins S S N Co.
Chinkoa 2,926 Robinson, M M & Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Skuld, 649, Robert, F F Campbell and Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karapara 3721 McLean M M & Co
Karoa 3,307 Fshley M M & Co.
VESSELS IN THE STREAM
Baron Napier 2,217 Maclay, James Mackintosh Co.
War Hindo 3,337 Williams A. P. and Co.
Chakla, 1,727, Chandler, M M and Co.

EXPORTS.
July 26.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London:—3,952 cwts Groundnut oil cakes and 1,976 cwts Linseed oil cakes, Ralli Bros.

S S City of Wellington for Liverpool:—2,000 cwts myrabollams J Moolchand and Co; 100 bales cotton thread waste, M Mofatlal and Co 50 bales cotton thread waste, Indian Produce Export Co; 125 bales cotton raw, K Raichand and Co.

For Dunkirk:—25 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas and Co.

For Manchester:—196 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd

S S Konderkrk for Hamburg:—1 Pot Palma Rosa oil, M Bhuta and Co; 28 bales cotton raw, Textile Produce Ltd; 200 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp:—2,000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy; 110 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co.

For Ghent:—125 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Neidenfels for Hamburg:—1,000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Birla Bros; 2,000 cwts Linseed, Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdam:—4,000 cwts Linseed, Strauss and Co; 55 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Trekieve for Havre:—1 bale cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 660 bales cotton raw, L Kalianji and Co.

S S Ockenfels for Rotterdam:—4,000 cwts Groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy; 55 bales cotton raw, K Devchand and Co.

For Hamburg:—168 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp:—1,093 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Pilsna for Trieste:—8,000 cwts Groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 200 cwts groundnut seed, T S Thadani and Son; 280 bales cotton raw, E Spinner and Co; 55 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co; 4,030 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Bros; 55 bales cotton raw, K Visram and Co; 220 bales cotton raw, C F Thackersey Ltd; 165 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd; 110 bales cotton raw, Anglo-Siam Corporation; 56 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton raw, F F Campbell and Co.

For Venice:—1,000 cwts Castorseed, Ralli Bros; 999 cwts groundnut seed, T S Thadani and Sons; 455 bales cotton raw, C and Thackersey Ltd; 110 bales cotton raw, Eastern Export and Mercantile Co; 55 bales cotton raw, K Naranjas; 250 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co; 55 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co; 825 bales cotton raw, K Raichand and Co.

For Piraeus:—60 cwts Gum Olibanum, A H A H Manji.

S S Arabia for Marseilles:—20,000 cwts groundnuts and 3,400 cwts Castorseed, Ralli Bros.

For Genoa:—700 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 2,102 cwt Linseed, T S Thadani and Sons, 110 bales cotton raw, B Cursondas and Co.

S S Alipore for Shanghai:—100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Burma Maru for Shanghai:—900 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co.

For Osaka:—375 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co.

S S Tottori Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw, Birla Bros; 500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co; 300 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Nagasaki:—200 bales cotton raw, M Amersey and Co.

For Shanghai:—2,000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd; 700 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Osaka:—400 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.
—:o:—
July 25.

S S City of Wellington, Agent K Nixon and Co, from Liverpool:—51 cases glassware, 64 cases Screws, 2,123 cases soap, 20 cases silk yarn, 50 cases beer, 495 cases Rims (Cycle), 233 cases tyres, 90 cases tiles, 34 cases cigarettes, 203 cases machinery, 100 cases Newspaper, 48 loose weights, 165 cases cotton yarn, 47 cases cotton goods, 83 drums dyes, 60 drums Lub oil, 25 drums grease, 28 drums paint, 2,166 drums Chemicals, 325 bdles steel middles, 1,150 bdles steel sheets, 104 bdles steel kegs, 163 bdles bars, 241 bales postcard boards, 351 cases E'ware, 1,200 cases China clay.

From Manchester:—173 cases cotton yarn, 208 cases cotton goods 235 cases machinery, 40 loose pulleys, 20 cases tyres, 90 bdles axles.

From Glasgow:—50 cases wine, 900 cses beer, 553 cases ale, 1,827 cases Whisky, 310 cases medicine, 30 bdles steel bars, 343 b'dles steel pipes, 287 bdles steel tubes, 112 bdles angles, 117 bdles shovels, 88 bdles sheets.

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SOVIET'S ENGINEERING TRIUMPH.

The Turk-Sib Railway.

Anna Louise Strong writes in the "New Leader".

Very inadequate notice has been given in England to the opening of the new Turkestan-Siberian Railway, which will do more to strengthen Soviet influence in the heart of Asia than any of the much-denounced "propaganda." The railway itself is, however, propaganda of the highest order. It is changing history. It is remaking the lives of nomad tribes and of ancient settled cultures. It brings to all these peoples the concrete proof that the Soviet Union is accomplishing its Five Year Plan and is doing so on a basis of equality among races and nations.

"SHATOFF'S SHOCK BATTALIONS".

Bill Shatoff, chief of construction on the railroad, is an old-time anarchist friend of mine from America, who, after a varied career of manual labour in all America's basic industries and construction jobs, combined with free speech fights, evading the police, and preaching pacifism in war-time, finally returned to his native Russia after the Revolution. By the contradictions of fate this "anarchist-anti-militarist has since that time been organiser of "Shatoff's Shock Battalions," which helped to save Leningrad from Yudenich, Secretary of War for the Far-Eastern Republic, and organiser of one large and difficult construction job after another.

"But it's all one job", said Shatoff to me in Alma Ata. "All the free speech fights I ever led in America won't hurt the capitalist system so much as the building of this Turk-Sib Railway."

The Turk-Sib Railway runs north and south for nearly two thousand miles, joining the cotton-growing oases of Central Asia with the wheat and timber of the Siberian north. Slighty less than a thousand miles, however, is new road, built since 1928. It was planned to be finished in the autumn of 1931 and to cost some 22,000,000 pounds sterling. Shatoff, with the aid of some high-handed changing of an engineer's route around a mountain range plus the spirit of the railway construction workers, brought steel to meet steel on April 25, 1930, and will have the road completed for general traffic by this autumn; incidentally, he has saved three and a half million pounds on the estimate.

On April 28, at the little station of Aina-Bulak, which yesterday was blank desert, an assembly of ten thousand people attended the festival opening of the railway. Some of them had come on the four special trains from Moscow and Siberia, bearing over seventy newspaper correspondents, both Russian and foreign, and many hundreds of delegates from Soviet factories and mills. Some were railway workers of the line living at Aina-Bulak, but by far the greater number were the wild Kazak hordes of the plains, who trekked on camel and horse as far as five hundred miles and camped for weeks at this junction point to see the promised opening, in which they only half believed.

THE PEASANT'S JOY.

The special dining-car of the train in which I travelled was practically out of commission for the day, due to the number of Kazak visitors pressed into its corridors, looked at themselves with joy in its long mirrors, and prolonged their happy inspection by ordering tea. They had never seen full length mirrors, or any of the equipment of dining-cars; many of them had never seen a locomotive.

I leave any of my readers to surmise what reception would be accorded in India to hordes of nomads or low-caste peasants who desired to usurp the dining-car of a British Government "special private train" so thoroughly that the highest dignitaries of the State could not get food till late in the evening, and ran the grave risk of exhaustion of supplies on the trip back through the desert. Herein lies the significance of the Soviet attitude towards Asiatic peoples. Russians and Kazaks are equal. The Turkestan-Siberian Railway runs through the Kazak Soviet Socialist Republic. The Kazaks, an illiterate nomad people untamed since Ghenghiz Khan, are taking courses to become ticket collectors and station agents.

I heard a group of Kazak youths improvising songs, fitting new words to old tunes. A group of Russians gathered around and asked what the songs were about. The singing was thoroughly collective; four or five of the Kazaks talked over the subject in low tones, then a leader chanted lines and the group repeated them or added a refrain. In these songs references to the railroad mingled with appreciation of the Soviet state "which helps the poor and overthrows the beys (rich tribesmen)." The "black steed, swifter and more tireless than mortal horses," was the symbol under which these youths saw the locomotive; asd they chanted much of the gifts brought by the black steed, which varied from wheat to "new life."

THE NOMADS AWAKENING.

At the close of the chanting, one of the Russians thoughtlessly called for a hat and wished to take up a collection for the singers. But a high official of the Soviet Government sharply ordered him to desist before the Kazaks might see. "They are our hosts. Don't act as if you are rich and they poor," he said. Possibly the Kazaks might have preferred payment, though they showed no such desire. But, whatever they preferred, the high official intended that they should be treated not as servants to be "tipped" but as hosts and equals.

The importance of the Turkestan-Siberian Railway, however goes much further than the awakening of a few nomad tribes. For the first time in history life and trade move across Asia north and south. In the past centuries there have been two trade routes across Asia—one following the rivers and forests of the north, the other the steppe and treeless plains of the south. Between these two regions lay trackless deserts. Now the deserts are bridged. The wheat and timber of Siberia come south to the treeless plains of Central Asia. Within two days after the "hook-up", I saw freight trains loaded with great logs a hundred miles south of the junction.

The Uzbeks, Tadjiks, Afghans even, will cease to live in mud huts and begin to live in frame houses. New cotton districts are already opening; new rice areas; villages are already springing up along this route; next year they will be towns. For the past year, in advance of this railway, settlers by tens of thousands and scientific expeditions by the dozen, have been pouring into this territory to investigate and take up land. Lakes rich in fish are discovered, and hills rich in minerals.

INTERNATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

The basic reason for the building of the line was the connecting of wheat with cotton, and the consequent freeing of Central Asian irrigated districts from the need of planting wheat. Russia to-day imports millions of pounds worth of raw cotton yearly—a heavy drain on her finances. She can grow the needed cotton in Turkestan by establishing new irrigation systems and by releasing the lands now sown to wheat.

Furthermore, the wheat hitherto shipped to Turkestan has been taken from European Russia, and especially from the Northern Caucasus and Ukraine, the best "export regions." Grain that might easily go out by water to Europe has had to be diverted to a long rail journey of several thousand miles on a single-track line already clogged with machinery, cement, building materials, books, and every variety of freight for the rebuilding of Central Asia. This road from European Russia to Turkestan will no be relieved of the need of carrying wheat; while the Siberian peasants will find a much-needed, nearer market.

While the basic reason for the railroad is economic, one need not lose sight of its international implications. For several hundred miles this road parallels the borders of Chinese Turkestan, which is about three hundred miles away. This region, vaster than several Europeaan countries together, and strategically placed between China proper, Siberia, Russian Turkestan, India and Thibet, is nominally under Chinese rule. Economically, it is dominated by Russia. I myself have seen, in my trip to the Pamirs, a caravan of Chinese officials going from their local capital, Kashgar, to Peking. To reach Peking they must first travel for a month in the opposite direction, and go via Moscow and then the Trans-Siberian Railway The only other alternative, six or seven months across the Gobi Desert, was impossible because of warring tribes if not because of the hindrances of desert sands and mountains.

"THE TOILING MASSES."

Chinese Turkestan is so dependent on Russia that in the recent break between Nanking and Moscow, the merchants and Governments of Chinese Turkestan besought the Aussians to keep up separate relations with them. Sinchinese consuls from Turkestan arrange trade with Russian Turkestan, in spite of the aloofness of their respective Governments. One such consul spoke at the opening of the Turkestan-Siberian Railway, greeting it as "serving my country only second to the Soviet Union," and hailed the "coming of the day when such roads will bind together the toiling masses of the world." A Pessian and an Afghan consul made speeches of a somewhat similar character.

The opening of the Turkestan-Siberian Railway is also significant as a sign that the Soviet State can accomplish large tasks such as those contemplated in its Five-Year Plan. This is the first of the various Giants of the Five-Year Plan to be completed. Without any foreign help, either of engineers or money, and with only a very modest outlay for foreign-made machinery, the road opens more than a year ahead of schedule. Not wihout reason did thirty foreign Press correspondents attend its opening, and not without reason was every railway station 'en route' thronged by mass meetings of Russian workers, celebrating the opening of this railroad.

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RHEUMATISM.

The Amrita Bazar Patrika, the oldest English Daily of Calcutta, writes:—(30th January 1930)

"The Rheumatism Oil prepared by Swami Premanandaji, the famous Vedantist Yogi, is efficacious in all cases of Rheumatism, Sciatica and Lumbago old or new. The medicine is for application only, the result being instantaneous and permanent. It is extensively used for the last 12 years and can be had of Professor S. N. Bose, B.A., "Swami Premananda Ashram", (Post Box 11418), Calcutta, the price being Rs. 2-8 per phial"

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CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED.

A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN FOUND.

Derk P. Yonkerman, discoverer of the new remedy for consumption.

Marvellous as it may seem after centuries of failure, a remedy has been discovered that has cured the deadly Consumption even in the advanced stages of the disease. No one will longer doubt that Consumption can be cured after reading the proof of hundreds of cases cured by this wonderful discovery—some after change of climate and all other remedies tried had failed, and the cases had been pronounced hopeless of cure. This new remedy has also proved itself effective and speedy in curing Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, and other serious throat and lung troubles. In order that all in need of this wonderful produce of science may test its efficacy for themselves, a Company has been formed to give it to the world, and a Free Trial Treatment can be obtained by writing the Derk P. Yonkerman Co., Ltd. (Dept. C362) 118/120, Fleet St., London, E. C. 4, enclosing 6d. in British P. Order to cover cost of carriage and packing, and mentioning this paper. The trial treatment will then be sent by return mail, carriage paid.

ABSOLUTELY FREE.

Do not wait if you have any of the symptoms of Consumption, if you have Chronic Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pains in your Chest, a Cold on your Lungs, or any throat or Lung trouble; write to-day for a free trial treatment and book of instructions, and benefit yourself before it is too late.

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VICTORY (Regd.) shall make you perfect man in 2 hours; the best retentive and good tonic. No opium. Quite safe. PRICE RS. 2 per dozen.

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SAJAN MOHANI (Regd.) A few grains of it shall change your old wife into quite young one in 10 minutes. Quite safe but most certain. PRICE RS. 2 Per TOLA.

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"A GREAT CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUE."

—:o:—

The King And His Ministers.

Lord Rothermere has gone to the length of dragging the Crown into his quarrel with Mr. Baldwin.

In reasserting his right to be told who will be the leading members of a prospective Cabinet, he declares, through his chief newspaper, the "Daily Mail," that "the Crown itself has given approval to such a stipulation being made the condition of support for a party leader."

The case which Lord Rothermere cites in support of his demand is dealt with below by Mr. J. A. Spender. The constitutional position is in no sort of question.

Sir Frederick Pollock, the eminent constitutional lawyer, thus defined it to the "News-Chronicle".

SIR FREDERICK POLLOCK'S VIEWS.

"This attempt to commit the King or any of his predecessors personally to any opinion on a point of political usage which they have not deliberately expressed to their own Ministers, is to be deplored.

"No man expecting to form a Ministry is in a position to say in public who his Ministers are going to be, because Ministers are not appointed by the Prime Minister, but by the King, and the Sovereign may object, and sometimes has objected, to the appointment of a particular Minister."

MR. J. A. SPENDER'S VIEWS.

Mr. J. A. Spender the distinguished political journalist writes:

After announcing that a "great political and constitutional issue has been raised" by Lord Rothermere's demand to know the names of those who will hold the key-positions in Mr. Baldwin's next Cabinet, the "Daily Mail" has the hardihood to tell us that "the Crown itself has given approval to such a stipulation being made the condition of support for a party leader."

It then proceeds to give an instance from which, apparently, it desires us to draw the inference that "the Crown," i.e., the King, would approve of the demand which Lord Rothermere is making upon Mr. Baldwin.

The instance is merely the fact that Lord Haldane, as he relates in his memories communicated privately to King Edward in 1905 that he, Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey were agreed in desiring that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman should go to the House of Lords as Prime Minister and that certain offices should be filled in a certain way, and that King Edward is said to have "warmly approved."

"GROTESQUE."

These private communications to the Sovereign either by a man who is likely to be Prime Minister or by his colleagues are, of course, part of the normal relations of the Crown with party leaders, and to suggest that they have the slightest relevance to the demand of an outsider to be informed about the composition of a prospective Cabinet is grotesque.

It is the King's prerogative to appoint the Prime Minister and to notify his approval or the reverse of the list of Ministers which the Prime Minister submits to him; and in discharging this function he rightly and properly seeks to inform himself of all aspects of the political situation and to hear views from all quarters.

The intervention of an outsider, to insist that he should be satisfied about the composition of a Ministry before the names of the Ministers have been submitted to the Sovereign, would be an encroachment on the prerogative of the Crown which it is absurd to suppose that the Crown could approve.

It is not too much to say that, if this question were raised, it would be actually the duty of the Crown to protect a prospective Prime Minister from this kind of pressure.

It is interesting to note that in the instance quoted the scheme suggested by Lord Haldane was not that which was eventually adopted. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman did not go to the House of Lords and the Lord Chancellorship was filled as he, and not as Lord Haldane desired. When the time came, King Edward neither put pressure himself nor sanctioned any pressure by other people to induce the Prime Minister to act otherwise than upon his own judgment.

In all this the King acted in a perfectly constitutional manner and the notion that he set a precedent for Lord Rothermere is merely fantastic.

HOW THE BOYCOTT TELLS.

British Overseas Trade Figures.

The figures of British Overseas trade for the first five months of the present year compared wth the corresponding period last year show decrease of £1.3 million in the visible balance as given below. Except for little improvement in Coal Exports, there is a big decline of £46.8 million in total Exports of British goods, the textile trades and Steel and Engineering industries are most disappointing and there seems no indication of any improvement. Textile industry in Lancashire owing to the Indian boycott and virtual loss of the Chinese market is in a very acute state of depression and many industries complain of the prejudicial effects of the new Australian and American tariffs. There has been a further increase in unemployment during the month of May which now stands 15.3 per cent., a figure never seen in any month since 1925.

The details of Imports and Exports are as under:—

DESCRIPTION.

Total Imports Jan.-May, 1929, £mill. 513.4; Jan.-May, 1930, £mill. 468.3; Decrease £mill. —55.1.

Retained Imports Jan.-May, 1929, £mill. 462.5; Jan.-May, 1930, £mill. 416.9; Decrease £mill. —45.6.

Raw Material Imports Jan.-May, 1929, £mill. 154.8; Jan.-May, 1930, £mill. 122.0; Decrease £mill. —32.8.

Total Exports, British Goods, Jan-May, 1929, £mill. 303.8; Jan.-May, 1930, £mill. 262.0; Decrease £mill. —46.8.

Coal Exports, Jan.-May 1929, £mill. 18.5; Jan.-May, 1930, £mill. 20.7; Decrease £mill. plus 2.2.

British Manufactured Goods, Exports, Jan.-May, 1929, £mill. 245.7; Jan.-May, 1930, £mill. 204.9; Decrease £mill. —40.8.

Re-Exports, Jan.-May, 1929, £mill. 50.9; Jan.-May 1930; Decrease £mill. 41.4; Decrease £mill. —9.5.

Total Exports Jan.-May, 1929, £mil. 359.8; Jan.-May 1930, £mill. 303.4; Decrease £mill. —56.4.

Visible Trade Balance, Jan.-May 1929, £mill. —153.6; Jan.-May 1930, £mill. —154.9; Decrease £mill. —1.3.

"NEXT VICEROY SHALL BE AN INDIAN"

Gilbert Slater's Suggestion To British Government.

Dr. Gilbert Slater, formerly Professor of Economics, Madras University, writes in the "Manchester Guardian" in mail week:—

Admirable as the Simon Commission Report is, it does not meet the necessities of the case. It does not touch the real causes of Indian discontent, which are (1) the feeling that Indians are, in their own country, in all sorts of subtle ways, treated by Europeans as an inferior sort of human being, and (2) the suspicion that the Government of their country is carried on continually with an eye to British interests. The demand for "Dominion Status" is, in reality, merely a demand that there shall no longer be any basis for that feeling and that suspicion.

One addendum to the Report, a single administrative act, would, I believe, completely change the moral atmosphere. It is a declaration, in the name of the King-Emperor, that the next Viceroy appointed after the termination of Lord Irwin's tenure of office shall be an Indian, if the name of one who is acceptable to both Hindus and Moslems is put forward. If that were done, the extended powers proposed for the Viceroy would make the proposals of the Report more instead of less acceptable. It would be a declaration that, however offensive the manners of some ill-bred Britons in India may be, the King's Government does not regard Indians as members of an inferior race, fit only for subordinate posts in the Government of their own country.

Further, I believe that nothing short of this will suffice. If we go on saying, as we have in effect ever since 1858, that no Indian is eligible for the highest post in the Government of India, how can we eliminate the resentment of outraged national pride or dispel the injurious suspicion that goes so far to nullify all efforts for Indian progress and welfare? What would be our feelings if a similar doctrine were applied to us.

RIGHTS OF MOTOR PASSENGERS.

—:o:—

New Regulations For The Moffussil.

The Director of Information writes:—

An important amendment has been made in the rule regulating the use of motor vehicles let or plying for hire in all districts of the Presidency proper outside the City of Bombay. The amended rule 34 reads:—

"When a motor vehicle is not hired by one person, but fare is charged per seat and according to the distance to be travelled by the passenger concerned, the driver or owner or agent employed on behalf of an owner shall issue tickets to each passenger in token of the receipt of the fare. The ticket shall show the number of the vehicle, the date of issue, the fare charged, and the starting point and the destination of the journey.

CAN'T REFUSE A FARE.

No driver shall, without reasonable excuse, refuse to accept a fare. In the case of a breakdown, it is the duty of the driver to communicate with the owner, if possible, and of the driver and owner to take all possible steps to convey passengers to their destination with the least possible delay.

If passengers prefer to make their own arrangements, the proportionate charge for the unfinished journey shall be refunded. No driver or owner, or agent employed on behalf of an owner, shall refuse to sell a ticket to any person on ground of caste or community or refuse to allot a vacant seat to any ticket-holder on such grounds."

Unwanted M. L. C.

—:o:—

The following resolution was passed by the Valmik-Kayashtha Yuvak Mandal of Bombay:—

"Whereas at a time when the whole of India is aflame with political fervour and patriotic leaders of Surat have resigned their seats in the Legislative Council and whereas Mr. Ranjitram Kalabhai, in defiance of public opinion entered the Council, now this meeting of the Valmik Kayastha Yuvak Mandal, Bombay, expresses its strong disapproval of this step of Mr. Ranjitram, a member of the Valmik Kayashtha community, because in the opinion of the Mandal, such a step is not only detrimental to the progress of our country, but a blot on the said community."

Progressive Agricultural Co-operation.

—:o:—

During the quarter ending 30th June, 1930, a fair progress has been made in Agricultural Co-operation in Gujarat. In the beginning of the year there were 252 societies in all, but the number has been increased by 56. During the year ten societies have been cancelled owing to indifferent management. The total number of societies include 746 agricultural and 130 non-agricultural societies and 4 central banks. The working capital for the year was over 133 lakhs.

The business done by the Co-operative Cotton Sale Societies, and the Surat Co-operative Milk Supply Society shows a distinct mark of progress. During the year 1930 the amount realised by cotton sale was over 23 lakhs as against 15 lakhs in 1929.

The Co-operative Milk Supply Society of Surat has got 20 milch cattle and the average daily sale of milk is 173 lbs.

Indian Exports & Imports In June.

—:o:—

The following monthly figures of Indian Overseas trade have been received by the Collector of Customs, Bombay, from the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, for the month of June 1930:—

	Rs. Lakhs.
Total imports of private merchandise	13,87
Total exports of private merchandise	25,71
Net movement of treasure import	3 80
Total visible balance of trade merchandise and treasure in favour of India	3.11*
Balance of remittances of funds adverse to India	10

*Excluding goods such as railway materials for State Railways under company management, which are not paid for in the ordinary way and cannot be taken into account in the balance of trade.

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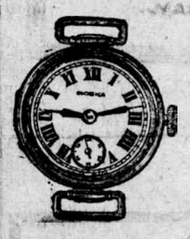

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We have no hesitation in saying that shuttles of our make are superior in weight and quality to any on the Indian market.
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THE SIMON REPORT.

THE FEDERAL SYSTEM.

(By S. M. RAHMAN.)

The Federal system of Government that the Commission propose for India is not a new suggestion. Even in 1919, the late Sir Harry Cotton, as President of the Indian National Congress at Bombay, pictured India divided up into separate States. "The ideal of an Indian patriot", he said, "is the establishment of a Federation of free and separate states, the United States of India, placed on a fraternal footing with the self-governing Colonies, each with its own local autonomy, cemented together under the aegis of Great Britain". In his thoughtful compilation "India, a Federation", published long before the appointment of the Statutory Commission, Sir Fredrick Whyte, the first speaker of India's Parliament, expressed a similar opinion on the subject. "If an objection is offered", remarked the former President of the Indian Legislative Assembly, "that India is not a Federal State, the answer is that though Government in India does not rest on a federal basis, the raw materials for the creation of a federal constitution already exist, and the first step towards it was taken by Parliament, not, perhaps as deliberately or with as full a comprehension as the solemn language suggests in the fifth paragraph of the Preamble to the Government of India Act".

There can hardly be any doubt that India has inevitably been tending towards a federal form of government. The evolution of some kind of federal constitution is already implicit in the Government of India Act 1919. The issue with which we are confronted is, whether the movement towards federation should proceed from the circumfrance to the centre, as in America and Switzerland, or from the centre to the circumfrance, by devolution of powers and functions. But the Commissioners in their proposals on the subject have committed a great constitutional blunder by conveniently overlooking the very basic principle of Federalism, namely, that it is impossible to evolve a federal constitution without completely autonomous units. A Federation, implies self-governing constituents. Obviously, there can be no self-government in the Provinces if the recommendations of the Commission in regard to the appointment of Civil Service Ministers—a constitutional anomaly of which there is no parallel in the civilized world—and the "immunity" of the "Security Services" are incorporated in the statute. There is no meaning in talking of a Federation, when autonomy is denied to the several component parts, when the government in the Provinces is going to be a "Constitutional Monstrosity" of the worst type.

"MOST FATAL BRITISH MOVE."

Arrest Of Mahatma Gandhi.

The "New York Times" of June 3 publishes the following:—

Dhan Gopal Mukerji, Indian author, returned on the French liner Rochambeau yesterday after spending several weeks in India in the centres of passive resistance to British rule. He returned, as he expressed it, "greatly depressed," and not hopeful for an early settlement of the turbulent conditions there.

He predicts that a successful breaking up of the resistance campaign would let loose a tremendous force of unrestrained opposition to British occupancy, and deplored the "most fatal British move," the imprisonment of Mohandas Gandhi. The Mahatma he declared, was virtually the only restraining influence among the revolutionists with power enough to control the mases.

Mr. Mukerji said that his first impression on returning to India was the evidence everywhere that India, in the great masses, no longer fears Great Britain, that there is a universal manifestation of fearlessness and that the British secret police no longer represent magic and invincibility to the untutored Indian.

SAYS WE CANNOT KNOW TRUTH.

The world cannot know what is happening in India, Mr. Mukerji declared, adding that in six mmonths the world would really know what happened in Peshawar. A statement which the Indian writer issued on his arrival here follows in part:

"I visited many peasant groups with the president of India's national congress, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in order to find out how they felt and thought. Almost all the peasants of the United Provinces, Behar and Bengal, numbering about 40,000,000 souls, are for total civil disobedience.

"Every group is organizing itself for non-violent resistance to the tax collectors. Resistance against the tax is the third move of the resistance groups. Unless something unforeseen happens in the meantime to upset the pre-arranged plans, the coming tax strife in India will be a dramatic spectacle. The astonishing part of the situation is that every peasant society is arranging its programme in an open and above-board manner, showing conclusively that the nation is no longer afraid. Our people are healed of the disease of fear. This healing we owe to Mahatma Gandhi.

MARVELS AT NEW YOUTH.

"The second thing that struck me most forcefully was the Indian Youth movement. No wonder early marriage is becoming a thing of the past. I found boys and girl volunteers marching not to the altar, but to the villages and factories in order to augment the political unrest among the proletariat.

"Among the youth I found no religion-consciousness, no caste-consciousness and no sex-consciousness.

"I wish that world public opinion might bring pressure to bear on both Mahatma Gandhi and Premier MacDonald.

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"His First Command."

Exactly one hundred years after Major-General Bennet Riley, then a dashing young Major, led the first military escort over the Sante Fe Trail, Fort Riley Kansas, with its glorious traditions of Riley, Sheridan and Custer, is to be shown to the world by Pathe.

"His First Command" is an original story by Jack Jungmeyer and James Gleason. General Charles J. Symmonds placed the post at the disposal of the Pathe Company and assigned Capt. John C Macdonald to work with Mr. La Cava on the picture. The Second and 13th Cavalry were used in scenes of Trooping the Colors, Brigade Review and other military ceremonies.

In "His First Command", which begins at the Pathe Theatre on Saturday, William Boyd plays a rookie private who goes through cavalry training school and emerges a real soldier. Dorothy Sebastian, beautiful brunette featured player in many screen successes, has the leading feminine role. Others in the cast are, Alphonz Ethier, who is Colonel in the picture and Miss Sebastian's father; Gavin Gordon, Rose Tapley, Helen Parrish, a child actress, Paul Hurst, Charles Moore, and Mabel Van Buren.

Sale Of Illicit Liquor.

AHMEDABAD, July 22.

The Publicity Officer, Textile Labour Association writes:—

"Illicit liquor was sold openly outside Astodia Gate on the occasion of the last cattle bazaar. The Excise or Police did not take any action."

LATE SIR BENODE CHANDRA MITTER.

Chief Justice Declines To Close High Court.

SENSATION IN CALCUTTA BAR.

CALCUTTA, July 23.

It was expected by members of the bar, the litigants and the general public that the High Court would be closed to-day as a mark of respect for the memory of Sir Binod as it was in the cases of Lord Sinha, Sir Rash Behary Ghose, Mr. C. R. Das, Sir Asutosh Mookherji and others. But great was the disappointment particularly among the members of the bar when it became know that the Chief Justice had declined to close the Court.

It is reported that the Advocate General as the representative of the bar, suggested to the Chief Justice that the Court should be closed after the death of Sir Binod was mentioned. The Chief Justice it is understood, suggested that the death might be mentioned at 2-30 p.m. It is reported that the Chief Justice is of opinion that closing of the Courts would not be legal and that it was a mistake to have closed the Court on the occasion of Lord Sinha's death.

The decision of the Chief Justice not to close the Court has created somewhat of a sensation. The High Court Bar has felt humiliated. It is reported that many of the Judges were of opinion that the Court should remain closed to-day as a mark of respect for the memory of Sir Binod but the chief Justice could not be persuaded to agree.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. C. Ghose (who was a pupil of Sir Binod Mitter and who was visibly affected) did not sit in Court, with the result that the original side of appeals were not taken up. The Hon'ble the Chief Justice formed an additional Criminal Bench, setting with Mr. Justice Pancridge.

It has been ascertained on enquiry that the death of Sir Binod Mitter will be mentioned in Court to-morrow (Tuesday) morning, but whether the Court will be closed remains to be seen.

BAR LIBRARY.

The members of the Calcutta Bar held an emergency meeting yesterday afternoon at 2-15 p.m. Resolution was passed putting on record the great loss the Bar had sustained by the death of Sir Binod and offering condolences to the bereaved family. The Bar Library was closed at once as a mark of respect for the memory of Sir Bonod.—"Liberty."

THE SIMON REPORT.

American Journalist On Indian Comments.

The "New York Times" publishes the following in its issue of June 11:—

(Wireless to the "New York Times.")

Bombay, June 10.—"The Simon Commission insults India," "Dominion Status in the dim and distant future," "India not a nation", "British domination to continue."

Headings, such as these, glaring across the front pages of the leading Swarajist newspapers of India to-day, epitomize the feeling of the Congress Extremists towards the first volume of the much-heralded Simon Commission report on India.

An official resume of the instalment of the report, running approximately 9,000 words, appeared in most of the English language newspapers of the country this morning. With the exception of the strictly English-owned journals, which usually support the government in its hours of difficulty, however, the document is almost universally rejected as failing entirely to meet the national aspirations of the Indian people.

REPORT REGARDED AS OUTDATED.

It is felt here that the report is outdated by the Viceroy's recent declaration relating to Dominion status and the Government's plan for a Round-Table Conference in London.

"The first instalment of the Simon Folly" is the front-page caption in the extremist "Bombay Chronicle", generally accepted as Mohandas Gandhi's semi-official organ. This newspaper goes on under another heading, "India Defamed," in its editorial columns to describe "almost every line of it as a subtle and revolting libel on India and her people."

"Jinnah and all those Liberals and Nondescripts who are fascinated by the prospect of a Round-Table Conference helped to make the boycott of the Simon Commission all white; report a phenomenal success," continues the newspaper. "If they are patriots they must adhere to their decision and boycott the report now at every stage and in every form.

"Whether they do so or not, the country's course is clear. It will carry on the struggle and will accept no settlement save that arrived at through Gandhi and the Congress and which secures to it the substance of independence."

BOARDS OF REFERREES.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Under the Indian Income-tax Act as amended in the last Assembly session (1930), a Board of Referrees is proposed to be appointed for every province to whom the appeals against the orders of the Income-tax Officers are to be made. This is a great facility offered to the assessees by the above amendment to the Act. If the proposed Boards of Referrees are properly constituted and are composed of duly qualified persons, the assessees will have no ground of complaints against the decision of such Boards. But the power given by this Act to the commercial community should be properly exercised and the commercial bodies who are asked to nominate persons to act on such Boards, ought to take care and precaution to use their discretion in nominating only such persons as have thoroughly studied the Income-tax Act and Business Accountancy and who in addition have got long experience of the Income-tax Offices and who are thus thoroughly acquainted with the intricacies of the Income-tax Act and the method of Accounts and also the difficulties of the assessees. If they, however, do not make proper use at this stage of the power given to them, they will have to thank themselves and need not repent afterwards if they fail to get justice. It is, however, regretfully noted that some of the commercial bodies are nominating the persons to the above Boards blindly without exercising the least discretion and without caring to know the ability of such persons for the duties which they will have to take up. Will these Bodies adopt a more foresighted view and see that they do not deprive the general class of assessees of the privilege given to them by the Amended Act?—Yours, etc.

N. B. PARULEKAR.

Byculla Bridge, July 8.

"WORD TO SLUGGARDS."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to the article in the 'Bombay Chronicle" dated 12th July, under the heading "Word to the Sluggards, Make Boycott Effective," signed by "D". As the letter is anonymous, I would not have taken any notice of it, but the certain allegation are made and directed towards my firm, I am bound to reply to same.

The statement made that those remaining outside the "Gin stores Association", are ordering out British goods is very misleading. I would in this connection draw your correspondent's attention to the article which appeared in the "Bombay Samachar", on the 9th instant.

One of the reasons why other merchants have not joined the Gin Stores Association is that some of them have nothing whatever to do with gin stores, and their business is purely in machinery. Your correspondent has deliberately avoided to explain why these merchants preferred to remain outside that Association.

My firm would gladly have joined the Gin Stores Association, if the latter had agreed to support the existing Indian industries and at the same time to support a scheme of manufacturing articles which upto now have been imported from Europe, and which can easily be made in this country. It is no using boycotting articles when there is nothing to replace them, and when there is no desire on the part of the merchants to support deserving Indian industries. It is to be seen how the so called boycott by the Gin Stores Association works out, as I know for certain that some of the merchants who have taken the pledge not to deal with those who have not joined the Association are dealing with them in an indirect manner, and also there are loop hole in the four resolutions of the said association which gives the dealers opportunities of dealing in British goods through their up-country and local branches, representative agents etc.

My firm will be pleased to see your correspondent and place before him all necessary information which will convince him why it has not been practicable for them to join the Gin Stores Association.

I have to inform you that I will reply to such correspondence where the parties will appear with their own names and not anonymously.—Yours, etc.

Thakorebhai M. Thanawalla.
Manager,
Vithal Purshotum & Son.

SWADESHI-PRACHARAK MANDALI.

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HOW CONGRESS ASSERTED STUDENTS' RIGHTS.

An Allahabad Incident.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We read of National activities all over the country but there is no newspaper to advertise the doings of poor Allahabad. The "Leader" of our city can find room for news from all over the world about cricket and foot ball matches played in England or Australia but somehow detailed news of the town is not available to it. The general impression therefore is that Allahabad is still sleeping. But this is contrary to facts.

In this letter I propose to deal with one question which has been settled to the satisfaction of all concerned but which is really a small victory for the Congress. It is well known that the Inspectors of schools of the United Provinces met at Naini Tal recently. They issued a circular letter to all the Principals of Government and aided schools to take an undertaking from the guardians that their wards will not take part in political activities and those boys who had done any work as Congress volunteers will be turned out. Acting upon this circular the Principal of the Government Intermediate College here struck off the names of some of the boys. The Youth League decided to picket the schools. On the day the Government School re-opened Mrs. Pandit as President of the Students' Association lectured to the boys to put on Gandhi caps and wear tri-colour badges on their chests. Some other lectures followed and when the meeting was about to be finished Mr. Weir, the assistant Director of public Instruction rushed in among the students who were sitting and listening to Mrs. Oma Nehru who was addressing them. There was a rush and some of the boys were hurt and so was Miss Indira Nehru, the daughter of Pandit Jawaharlal. The Assistant Director filed a complaint at the police station and had some students and Pandit Sundarlal, the then Dictator of Allahabad, sent to jail. Mr. Manzar Ali Sokhta was appointed Dictator in place of Mr. Sundarlal and he decided to carry on the fight in the name of the Congress. The next day he took 21 volunteers who were prepared to stand police assaults, with him and went in procession to School, thousands of spectators, both men and women, following him. None was, however, allowed to enter the gate of the compound except the volunteers and even these were not at first allowed to go near the school building. It was rumoured that the police force was ready to prevent them from going in but not a single policeman was to be seen.

Mr. Sokhta was closetted with the Principal for about an hour and it is believed that the result of the talk was that Principal expressed his inability to concede any point. Thereupon Mr. Sokhta led his volunteers to the school building in order to take charge of the classes but the teachers closed the doors and locked them in from inside. Some volunteers, however, got into the rooms and lectured to the classes. The next day Mr. Sokhta went with 75 volunteers and these took charge of the doors of the rooms long before the arrival of the teachers and when the classes met it was they who lectured to the students and not the teachers. The Principal, however, did not send for the police and the teachers did not stop the volunteers from lecturing. This went on for another two days. The Principal thereupon closed the classes and sent the boys to play in the play ground and the volunteers did not interfere.

On Friday the Principal all of a sudden accepted all the terms of Mr. Sokhta. He agreed not to ask for the undertakings from students and their guardians, he agreed not to object to their wearing Khaddar as also tri-colour badges if they liked to do so and he further agreed not to stop the students from singing National songs under their banner in recess time. Mr. Sokhta's condition that he will lead a procession of outsiders, men and women, on Saturday morning, make a speech and plant the flag in the compound and sing National song before dispersing was also accepted.

On Saturday morning a procession of over a 1,000 persons including women was taken to the premises and in the presence of the teachers and students Mr. Sokhta said that the fight was forced on the Congress by Mr. Weir and he was glad that it had been settled in a very satisfactory manner. He assured all present and the students in particular that their right to wear khaddar and sing the songs of their country in recess time under their own banner was not obtained as a concession but as a right and they must guard it. He assured them that if ever in future anybody was inclined to snatch it from them he would be ready to help them. He and his devoted band were not afraid of the breaking of their heads and he was sure that no one present there would ever be afraid of anything when he had to defend the honour of his country. He thanked the Principal and the teachers for their gentlemanliness towards him and his volunteers. In the course of his lecture he mentioned that when Pandit Sunderlal was being prosecuted and Mr. Weir had appeared as a witness against him he (Mr. Weir) had said to a lady that he would break up this movement in 15 days." Mr. Sokhta wished that Mr. Weir were here to witness the result. After this speech the volunteers and the audience sang the National song "Jhanda Uncha rahe hamara" and dispersed at 8-30 a.m.

In the evening a largely attended public meeting was held at the Purushottam Das Park and in spite of the rain it continued till 8 p.m. There is no covered place in Allahabad which can accommodate several thousand people at once and so it has become a normal feature here for public meetings to assemble in the open without any regard to the time or the weather. Mr. Bharucha happened to be here and made a speech in Hindustani giving an account of the happenings at Calcutta, Bombay and Patna.—Yours, etc.,

AN EYE WITNESS.

Municipal Commissioner, Arrested.

GUJRANWALA, July 21.

Behari Lal Budhraja, Municipal Commissioner was arrested. Messrs. Ladha Singh, 7th Dictator, S. Dhian Singh, Akali, and I. D. Kesar Ma were arrested to-day all under Section 17 (a) and 17 (b).

A public meeting was held last night under the Presidentship of Fauja Singh, 8th Dictator. Resolution congratulating the arrested persons was passed unanimously.

A big procession was taken out last evening from the Congress House to celebrate "Prisoners' Day."—Free Press.

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COMPLETE HARTAL IN NAGPUR.

—:o:—

A Hundred Processions.

(From a Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, July 23.

22nd of July 1930 was the most remarkable day in Nagpur. Despite the big three processions not less than hundred different processions paraded the streets. They were formed by small girls, boys and so on. However small their number might be, their enthusiasm was as great as that of a big procession. Sometimes only a eight or ten girls were seen walking through the streets carrying a national flag and singing national songs.

A very huge procession—the biggest of all—was formed in the evening. It included all the labourers of the mills. The number was not less than twenty thousand. Starting from the city it paraded through the streets of Buldi and Sadar and terminated at the Chitnis Park where a meeting was held to congratulate Messrs. Khare and others. The trial of the arrested persons would take place on the 24th instant.

The most remarkable thing was that the authorities, I mean the police, were absent from the streets for the whole day. The whole traffic was managed by the Congress volunteers. Some police constables and sub-inspectors were seen at the police choki sitting idly. It was very peasing to see the Congress volunteer standing in the middle of the square and regulating the whole traffic. One European gentleman who happened to pass through the Culdi Cross thanked the Congress volunteer for his sevices as—he said—his men were absent.

The "hartal" was complete in the real sense of the word.

MORE SUGGESTIONS ABOUT R. T. C.

Nathan Laski writes in the "Manchester Guardian":—

May I venture, as a merchant with 44 years' experience of India, to urge upon His Majesty's Government the need immediately to allay Indian suspicion of our attitude to the Round Table Conference.

I do not inquire into the adequacy or inadequacy of the Simon Report. It is, however, clear that as long as it is regarded by Indians as the sole basis for discussion in October, any effective round table is impossible. My own advices from India make it evident that, wisely or unwisely, the immediate effect of the Report has been to convince the Indian merchant that it is an affront to the ideals of Indian nationalism. He feels the impossibility of trading with British manufacturers and merchants in this atmosphere; and his decision, which is well-nigh universal, to sacrifice commercial gain upon the altar of nationalism, opens prospects to Lancashire more serious than I can remember in nearly half a century of business experience.

I plead earnestly for two things. The Government must announce that the Conference is to be both representative and, in the widest sense, free. By so doing it will reawaken confidence, now so strongly shaken, in our good intentions; and confidence is the life-blood of business relations. We must convince the Indian community of our desire to satisfy their self-respect; and only a conference known by prior definition to be really free can achieve that end.

I should like, secondly, to see the Manchester Chamber of Commerce put the whole weight of its influence behind the suggestion by calling a special meeting to discuss it. This is a situation so serious as to transcend all party and political differences. The Chamber can resolve as a body concerned only for the national future. I know nothing so likely to awaken goodwill in India as the knowledge that, whatever the ultimate form of Indian Government, the great business community of Manchester stands firmly by the necessity of discussing whatever plans responsible Indian citizens at the Conference feel themselves justified in putting forward. The present is a critical time, which calls for generous imagination. Do not let us in Manchester be backward in displaying that quality upon which a free commonwealth most depends for its freedom.

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LADY VOLUNTEERS' 'NO' TO MAGISTRATE

—:o:—

Section 144 Defied At Ellore.

REPRESSION IN ANDHRA.

ELLORE, July 21.

Srimathis Damaraju Lakshmamma, Dasari Lakshmibayamma, Dasari Krishnavenamma and Mudimbi Venkatamma defied orders under Section 144, Cr. P. C. to-day at 12 noon. They started in a procession from the Gandhi Khaddar Nilayam in the main bazaar holding tricoloured Congress flags and wearing volunteer badges. They marched through the main bazaar and the premises of the Sub-Magistrate's Court singing national songs and when they were passing through the Eastern street, they were arrested by the Police and immediately taken to the Town Police Station.

The trial took place before the Sub-Magistrate, Mr. K. Sankara Rao Naidu, at 3-30. They were all charged under Sec. 17 (i) of Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Damaraju Lakshmamma Garu was first called in. The Sub-Magistrate questioned her whether she was aware of the Government's declaration that the West Godavari District Congress Committee was an unlawful body. The lady replied that she was quite aware of it.

Q: Did you march in procession to-day singing proscribed songs holding the Congress flags?

A: Yes.

Q: Why did you do so when such processions were declared unlawful?

A: In our opinion such processions are lawful.

Q: Do you cease to take part in the Satyagraha movement?

A: No.

Q: Do you apologise and go away?

A: Certainly not.

Next Srimathi Mudimbi Venkatamma was brought in. She said she marched in a procession that day deliberately and refused to express regret. The Magistrate thereupon asked:—

Q: When did you join as a Satyagraha volunteer?

A: About 4 months ago.

Q: Don't you cease to take part in the movement against the Government?

A: I don't.

Thirdly, Srimathi D. Lakshmibayamma was produced. She said that she joined as a volunteer about 2 months ago.

Q: Are you still a volunteer?

A: Yes.

Q: Are you prepared to go to jail?

A: Yes. Quite prepared.

Lastly Srimathi Dasari Krishnavenamma was brought in. She said that she joined as a Satyagraha volunteer two months ago and since then she was doing Congress propaganda. Questioned by the Court she said that if she was released she would continue to do the Congress work. She refused to express regret.

The trying Magistrate delivered judgment at 5 p.m. sentencing Srimathi Dasari Krishnavenamma to 4 months' simple imprisonment and the rest of the three to six months' simple imprisonment. All the four ladies received the sentences cheerfully. They were all recommended to "A" class. They will be sent to Vellore Jail, by to-night's Passenger under lady escort.

Srimathi M. Venkatamma is the wife of Mr. M. Narasimhachari, a teacher in the Gandhi National School at Ellore. Two of her sons and her husband were sent to jail in connection with the Satyagraha movement and she is now going to jail with her youngest son, aged two years.—The "Hindu."

SATYAGRAHA IN DHANDHUKA.

(Through the Satyagraha Camp).

DHANDUKA, July 22.

On the 20th instant, a night meeting of the village people was arranged in which salt was freely distributed.

The 21st was the opening day of the 'Boycott Week.' A procession was organized to parade the streets. When the procession reached 'Gandhi Chok'—the place of the meeting, bulletins were distributed by the volunteers of the local Satyagrah Camp. The Police instantly began the lathi-charge. Devi Behn, Sardar of the Dhandhuka Camp was roughly handled by a policeman while natching bulletins from her hand. The village observed complete Hartal.

At 2 p.m. a procession with black flags was organized.

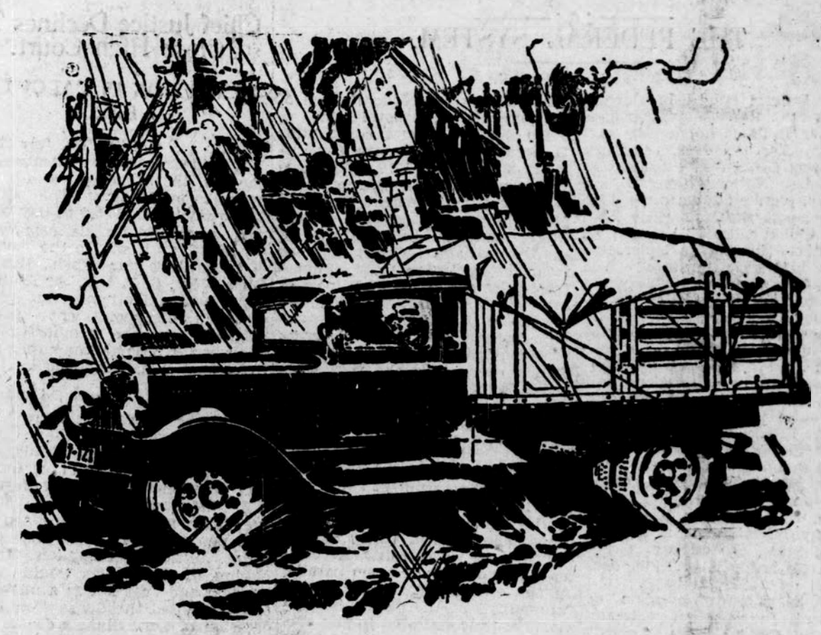
The following is the list of arrests and convictions during the last 3 days:—

Dr. Ratilal, Sjt. Jayanti Lal, Chunilal and four others are arrested at Dhandhuka. Sjt. Girdhar Lal Nanji Bhatt, Sardar of the Barwala Camp, was arrested 4 volunteers were arrested at Dholera and brought to Dhandhuka.

5 volunteers were arrested at Bavla for picketing.

Sjt. Jayanti Lal Acharya was arrested at Rampur for taking part in the 'Dhandhuka Praja Parishad.'

Government has reduced the food allowance of undertrials from Re. 1/4 to as. 6. The undertrials, nearly 20 in number are on hunger strike since 21st morning.



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Satyagraha In Delhi.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

DELHI, July 22.

The sale of foreign cloth has been practically stopped in Delhi. All the Hindu foreign cloth-dealers have either got their existing stock of foreign cloth sealed by the Congress Committee or have made an agreement with the Congress Committee not to sell foreign cloth for two months. Even after the expiry of this period they have agreed not to sell any foreign cloth without the consent of the Congress Committee. But three or four Muslim foreign cloth-dealers are still persistent and are not willing to stop the sale of foreign cloth, with the result that their shops are very strongly picketed by the volunteers. Even these dealers are not selling foreign cloth openly. Only on the 12th of July 5 Muslim volunteers of the Congress were badly beaten. After their removal to the Ashram 40 more volunteers were sent there to picket the shops, but owing to the incident stated above all the 4 Muslim shops wer closed. These volunteers finding the shops closed sat down in a line by the side of a wall at a distance of about 20 or 25 yards from the shops. In the meantime police was called and arrived in due course with a detachment of Gurkhas. All the 40 volunteers were arrested and then the police withdrew. In the evening a grand procession of the wounded volunteers on stretches was taken out through the city. A mammoth meeting was held in the evening in which a resolution was passed condemning the assault.

The main programme of Delhi Congress Committee at present is picketing of liquor shops. It was started on the 25th of June. About a week or ten days passed off quietly, there. About 10 volunteers were arrested under Section 32 of the Police Act in front of Messrs. Kilner and Co. Ever since liquor picketers are being daily arrested. The highest total was reached on Wednesday the 16th of July, when 70 volunteers were arrested from all the liquor shops in the city. It will be interesting to note that ever since the launching of the civil disobedience movement only 46 volunteers had been arrested. But during the last four or five days the number has swelled to 278 excluding those who have been arrested in villages where another 100 have been arrested under the Instigation Ordinance. It is said that the authorities may make about 500 arrests in order to test the strength of the local Congress Committee. The Congress Committee is also reported to be making special efforts to recruit fresh volunteers to meet the situation.

Another incident took place on the night of the 18th instant in connection with two bales of foreign cloth in Chawri Bazar. A thela was carrying two bales of foreign cloth belonging to a Muslim shop-keeper. The Congress volunteers stopped it in order to find out the owner. In the meantime the owner who did not disclose his name went to the police station and lodged a complaint. The police hurried to the spot when a large crowd had collected. The police arrested 4 volunteers and 3 spectators under Section 341, I. P. C., handcuffed them and conveyed them in a lorry to the police lock-up. The handcuffing by the police was very much resented by the publici who by this time had swelled into 4 or 5 thousand. The thela of the foreign cloth was escorted to the house of the owner by 18 constables armed with lathis.

The student of Delhi have now joined hands with the Congress workers in picketing the liquor shops. The local colleges are closed on account of the summer vacation. If the college students do not muster round the Congress flag the Students' Union has decided to picket the colleges till they close their gates.

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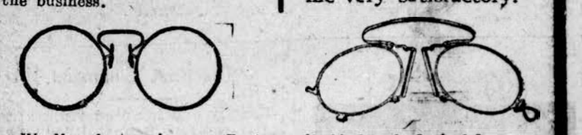

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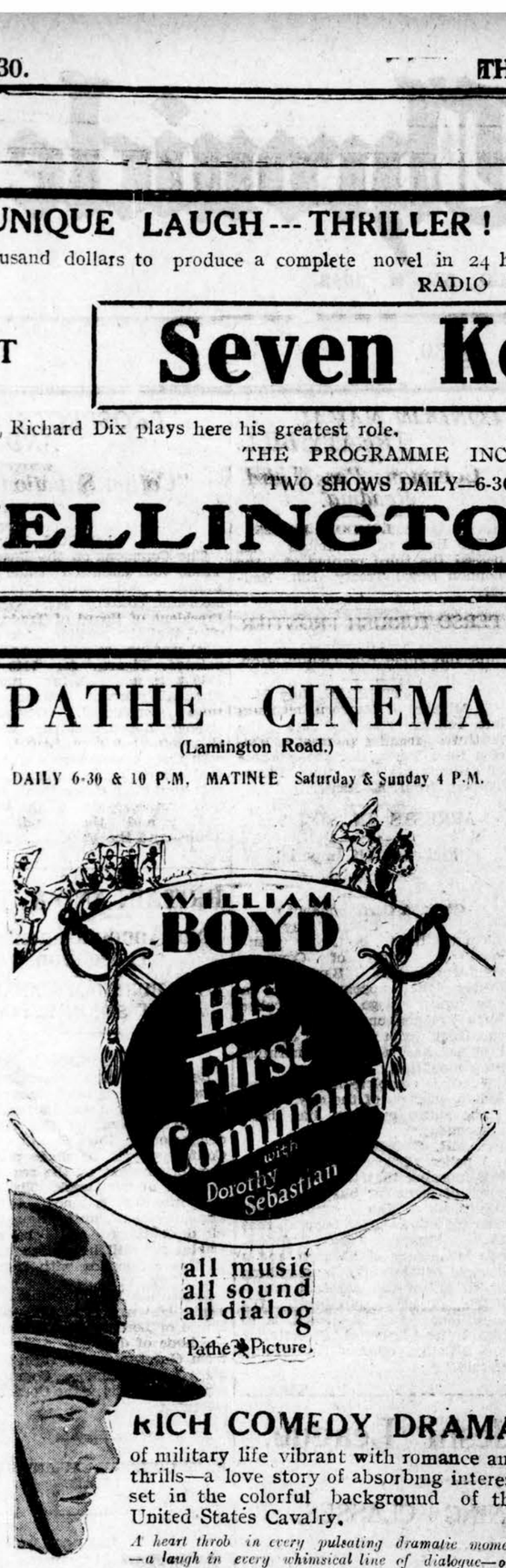

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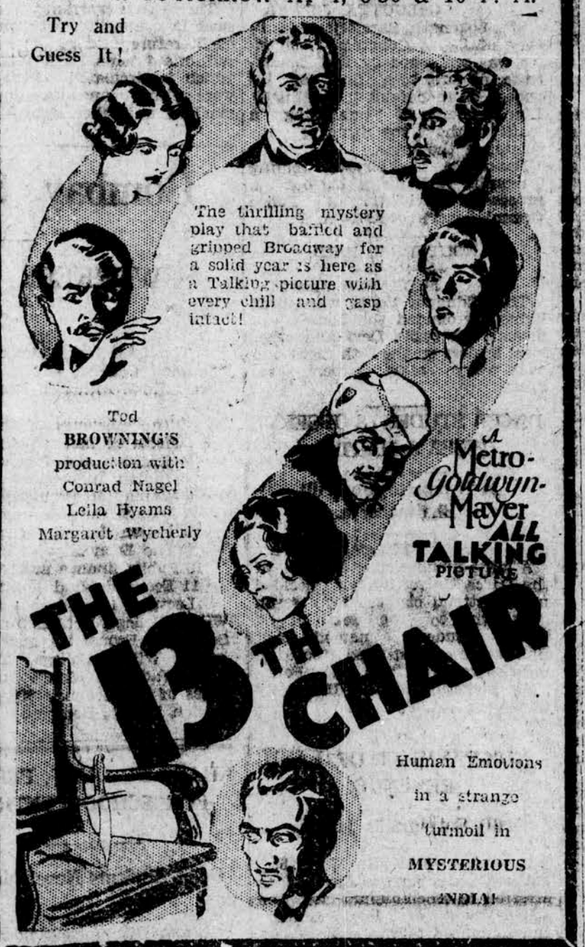
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BOMBAY SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1930.

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J 4

FRIGHTFUL SHAMBLES OF DESOLATION AND HORROR.

—:o:—

Tragedies In Wake Of Earthquake In Italy.

HEROIC RESCUE WORK FROM 'PLANES.

LONDON, July 25.

Rome.—There are hourly reports of increases of the toll of death and destruction following the ghastly visitation of south Italy, converting one of the most smiling and productive regions of the country into a frightful shambles of desolation and horror. Irruption has smashed up the main roads and cut off communications, preventing an accurate appraisement of the disaster and rendering it most difficult to revictual the stricken areas. The worst centres are the regions of Irpine and Villanova del Battista where a few houses are left standing and practically every family is bereaved. The casualty list is notable for a large proportion of children. The King is personally visiting the devastated area tonight. The American Red Cross has offered help.

Meanwhile, Government is doing its utmost to distribute relief. Aeroplanes are dropping food parcels, and lorries are hastening to the accessible centres, leaving food and medical supplies there, and bringing back homeless and often scantily clothed refugees. The Under-Secretary for Public Works who is directing relief operations, is on the spot, and has established his headquarters at the railway station Roccetta Veneri. 200 bodies have been removed by train from Maifi. All available buildings there are used either to shelter the injured or as temporary morgues.

The damage to Naples itself is comparatively slight and only thirteen deaths have been reported there.

Magnificent work is credited to the soldiers of the so-called "Disciplinary Company" stationed at Maifi as a penalty for misdemeanours. They turned out from barracks and succoured the injured so valourously that their Commander is recommending to the King to grant them free pardon.—Reuter.

FRESH HAVOC IN ITALY.

—:o:—

Violent Cyclone Kills 20 Persons.

LONDON, July 25.

Treviso.—To troubles in South Italy has been added a violent cyclone in North Italy, which has left 25 mile trail of havoc from Susegana to Montebelluna. It is estimated that 20 persons have been killed. Troops have been mobilised to assist in relief work.—Reuter.

GRAVE FOREBODINGS

—:o:—

LONDON, July 24.

Naples—Pozzuolo Volcano, companion of Vesuvius, is now erupting causing grave forebodings. Anxious eyes are turned to Vesuvius which is glowing threateningly across bay. Hundreds slept outdoors. Hurricane with alarming intensity added to the terror this morning, gigantic waves pounding Naples promenades. Probable deathroll will be greater as there have been no reports hitherto from outlying hamlets.—Reuter.

Signor Mussolini has taken charge of the relief and has arranged for fleets of aeroplanes to carry rations to the stricken zone. All communications are interrupted and miles upon miles of highways are blocked.—Reuter.

HARROWING TALES OF ALIPORE JAIL.

Subhas Bose Extremely Weak.

KEEPS HIMSELF TO BED.

CALCUTTA, July 25.

The "Liberty" understands that the condition of some of the prisoners on hunger-strike in the Alipore Central Jail is causing anxiety.

Mr. Kiron Das had a spasm yesterday. Mr. Sidheswar Chakravorty has pain in the chest and Mr. Purana Das is suffering from an ulcer in the abdomen.

Owing to weakness Sjt. Subhas Bose is generally keeping himself on bed.

Some of the hunger-strikers were induced to take food by Mr. Bose. In all now 80 political prisoners are on hunger-strike.

The Inspector-General of Prisons and the Magistrate of the 24-Parganas interviewed Mr. Subhas Bose and discussed the jail situation.—Free Press.

BHAGAT SINGH ON HUNGER-STRIKE.

—:o:—

Alleged Lack Of Uniform Facilities In Jail.

LAHORE, July 25.

A report states that Bhagat Singh and other conspiracy case accused are on hunger strike as a protest against the absence of uniform facilities for all the accused.—A. P.

KALIGHAT CONGRESS SECRETARY FINED.

—:o:—

Leaflet Without Printer's Name.

CALCUTTA, July 24.

Sjt. Lokenath Bannerjee, Secretary, Kalighat Congress Committee was sentenced by the Magistrate, Alipore, to a fine of 100 rupees or in default 2 months' S. I. on a charge of publishing a leaflet without the name of the printer or the press.

Bannerjee is already serving 6 months' R. I. for taking out a procession in violation of Police Commissioner's orders.—A. P.

NOCTURNAL RAID.

—:o:—

MIDNAPUR, July 23.

The Midnapur Police with torch lights surrounded the houses of Srimati Charusila Devi and other local leaders on the 20th night and took away some papers.—Free Press.

DACCA STUDENTS OBSERVE WEEK'S HARTAL.

—:o:—

In Sympathy For Ajit Bhattacharya.

DACCA, July 24.

A large number of students of the Dacca University have decided not to attend classes for seven days owing to the death of a Fellow student, named Ajit Bhattacharya, who died from the injuries received from the Police while picketing in the University Compound.—A. P.

NON-PAYMENT OF LAND REVENUE.

—:o:—

60 Satyagrahis Jailed.

LAHORE, July 25.

About sixty persons have been arrested at Sheikhupura for the non-payment of land revenue and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from three to six months.—A. P.

"I DESERVE A MEDAL

Old Jail Bird's Grievance

CALCUTTA, July 24.

"I am a very old thief and ought to have a medal," exclaimed an elderly Moslem Sheik Ismail, in Hindustani when questioned by the Chief Presidency Magistrate before whom he was placed on trial on a charge of loitering between sunset and sunrise.

The Chief Court Inspector conducting the prosecution characterised the man as an old sinner having had fortyeight previous convictions to his credit. He was arrested at midnight yesterday in front of Firpos in the Chowringhee. Ismail was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

SHREEMATHI PARAVATHI DEVI ARRESTED.

—:o:—

Sentenced To One Year.

LAHORE, July 25.

Information has been received here that Srimati Parvati Devi was arrested in Agra and sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

Srimati Parvati Devi was doing Congress work for the last three months. She was the first Indian lady who was sentenced in the Punjab in the Non-Co-operation movement in 1921.—Free Press.

POLICE CHARGE PEACEFUL PROCESSION.

—:o:—

Ladies And Children Injured.

LUDHIANA, July 25.

A peaceful procession consisting of the Balabharat Sabha, Muslim National Corps, Congress volunteers (ladies and males) and the public was charged by the police with lathis. About 40 persons including ladies and children received injuries. Two are reported to be in serious condition. 14 Congress workers were arrested.

Two days' hartal is declared.—Free Press.

Benares Congress Offices Searched.

—:o:—

BENARES, July 24.

Simultaneous searches were made this morning of the Satyagraha Camp, the offices of the Town Congress Committee and the Youth League, and the houses of the General Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee and the Secretary, Benares Town Congress Committee.

The search warrants were issued in connection with proscribed literature. Copies of the unauthorised news sheet "Rambheri" which is circulated here daily were seized, and a duplicator machine was taken away.—A. P.

LONDON NAVAL TREATY BILL.

—:o:—

Commons Pass Third Reading.

LONDON, July 25.

The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the London Naval Treaty Bill.—Reuter.

PERSO-TURKISH FRONTIER.

—:o:—

Missions Meet For Delimitation.

TEHERAN, July 24.

A Mission of fourteen members left Teheran to-day for the northwest frontier to meet a Mission from Turkey for the purpose of delimitation of the Perso-Turkish frontier.—Reuter.

ARRESTS IN SIMLA.

—:o:—

Picketing Of Imperial Secretariat.

(From A Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 22.

There have been a number of arrests of Congress volunteers and Simla has to-day the appearance of a city under siege. The police force requisitioned a few days ago from various districts of the Province has, since this morning, been mobilized.

There is complete hartal in the Indian quarters of the city.

The entire business has been suspended.

MR. STOKES' MARCH.

A police Officer informed me this morning that the police were tired of arresting but not so the volunteers who were still pouring in. I hear that Mr. Stokes the American Missionary of Kotgarh, and a disciple of Gandhiji, is marching to the aid of the picketers with a batch of 500 volunteers. His intention, it is alleged, is to picket the Imperial Secretariat and attached offices.—The "Hindu Herald."

PROSPECTS OF BRITISH TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

—:o:—

"Cotton Situation Worsens Due To Boycott In India.

LONDON, July 24.

The Commons on the Board of Trade vote discussed trade and industry, particularly iron and steel and cotton. Mr. Graham, President of Board of Trade, replied that the position of iron and steel was not so bad as had been painted. Figures for 1913 and 1929 were not so far removed, when all relevant circumstances were considered. Government strongly hoped that the negotiations now being conducted with both sides of industry might afford a measure of agreement. He regretted that the cotton situation was worse due to the boycott in India and the condition in China and the Far East. Even if trade improved considerably, many factories could not be reopened for a long time. The cotton committee had made certain recommendations regarding the linking up of parts of the industry. The fundamental question was whether necessary reorganisation could be enforced without an element of compulsion. Government preferred such a solution; but though he was not promising legislation, it might be necessary to approach Parliament in the matter. One bright spot was preferences that Canada had accorded to Britain, and he hoped that they would get a little more of such encouragement at the Imperial Conference.—Reuter.

BRITAIN AND R. T. C.

—:o:—

No Announcement Of Delegation.

LORD BURNHAM'S ANXIETY ABOUT SIMON REPORT.

LONDON, July 24.

Reuter's lobby correspondent says that it is now improbable that the announcement regarding the composition of the British delegation to the Round Table Conference will be made prior to the termination of the session at the end of next week. The present intention is not to make announcement until names of all delegations can be given. Cables are still being exchanged in this connection with India.

Meanwhile Lord Burnham intends to move his motion in the House of Lords on Tuesday, in the hope of drawing a statement from Government regarding the place the Simon Commission report will have in the Conference.—Reuter.

R. T. CONFERENCE AND DOMINIONS.

LONDON, July 24.

In the House of Commons to-day replying to a question Mr. MacDonald said it was not contemplated that the Dominions Governments would be represented at the Indian Round Table Conference in October.—Reuter.

AMRITSAR, July 23.

Sardar Anup Singh, Mahomed Jan, members of the local War Council, and Jang Bahadur, Secretary, Naujwan Bharat Sabha, were sentenced yesterday to three months' R. I. under Section 17 (1) of the Crminal Law Amendment Act, by the Additional District Magistrate.—Free Press.

LAHORE, July 23.

It will be remembered that after the Viceroy's reply to the letter of the S.G.P.C. regarding the Sisganj firing, the Committee resolved to start a campaign of boycott of foreign cloth shops and liquor shops and to resort to peaceful picketing if necessary. The 20th of July was fixed as the day for removing the foreign "rumals" of the Gurugranth Sahib from all Gurudwaras. The Committee has now opened a camp in Lahore at the Samadh of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.—Free Press.

LAHORE, July 23.

A jatha of Akalis that was sent to Delhi has arrived here this morning. It was taken in a procession through the city. Inspite of inclement weather, a large number of people including prominent Congress men joined the procession. It is understood that a strong campaign of picketing of foreign cloth shops will be started to-day. Urgent orders have been issued from the Akali Head Quarters appealing to Sikhs to muster strong at Lahore to carry on the fight for freedom. Entry of Sikhs officially supported and benedicted by the authority of Shriman Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee, coupled with the fact that a volunteer camp has been opened at Lahore, will no doubt materially change the situation and will create great enthusiasm throughout the province.—Free Press.

SECTION 144 AGAIN.

—:o:—

Meeting Of Bar Association Prohibited.

NETROKONA, July 20.

It has already been reported that members of the Netrokona Bar Association assembled in a meeting on Sunday last to consider a requisition pressed by some members to move a no-confidence motion against Radha Nath Dutt pleader, Secretary on the ground of mismanagement of library affairs, but on the eve of the meeting Radhanath Babu presented a letter of resignation. It was accepted in the meeting and the next meeting for electing a new Secretary was to be held on Friday last at 2 p.m. But the matter took a dramatic turn at the time of the next meeting when an order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. was served at 1-30 p.m. on members of the Bar and the assistant secretary, in particular, directing them to abstain from holding any such meeting for a period of 2 months as the Magistrate entertained grave apprehension of a breach of the peace. The order concludes with a threatening to the Bar members with prosecution under Sec. 188 I.P.C. in case it is violated.

STOP PRESS.

LONDON, July 25.

250 bodies have already been taken from ruins in Villanova and over 500 have been injured. In the course of a 250 mile drive in the devastated area, correspondent saw village after village wholly or partly destroyed but worst spectacle was at Villanova where nearly every house demolished and shops, Palace Marquis and De Villanova Church are in ruins.

All survivors are supplied with rations and are camped in fields. Soldiers are guarding town, allowing none to enter. Soldiers are similarly guarding other ruined towns in region such as Aquilona, Lacedonia and Ariano.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 25.

Naples.—News that King Victor Emanuel's special train had entered earthquake zone in morning spread like wild fire despite destruction of communication, victims passing the word "King is coming."

There were exceedingly touching scenes of loyalty for example in many cases Red-White-Green flag of Italy improvised from coloured rags was hoisted on tents and huts where sufferers are camping and words "Long Live King" were written on walls of huts and ruined houses in red dye extracted from crimson flowers.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 25.

The problem of India was discussed at the British Commonwealth Labour Conference.

Mr. Snell M.P. presiding pointed out there was no shortcut to perfection of the art of self-government. Labour Party and he believed that whole of Britain wanted that Indians should feel that they were partners and partakers of privileges and responsibilities of British Commonwealth. He added: "Let us hitch the wagon to the star but not take the hands from plough."

A number of Indian delegates participated in subsequent discussion which was private.—Reuter.

—:o:—

TILDEN BEATS BOROTIA.

PARIS, July 25.

In the challenge round of Davis Cup between France and United States, Tilden beat Borotra 2/6 7/5 6/4 7/5.—Reuter.

DELHI SCHOOL INCIDENT

—:o:—

'Appeal For Khaddar Upsets Principal.

DELHI, July 22.

Picketing was started to-day at Indraprasath Girls' School Delhi.

It is reported that yesterday while a teacher was coming to school, some members of the Students' Union handed to her an appeal for wearing Khaddar. The mistress took to the school where a good many students read it.

It is alleged that for this conduct of hers the principal took her to task in the presence of students and asked her to leave the school.

STRONG PICKETING.

Sreemati Parvati Devi with a few others saw the Principal and asked her to withdraw the order, but the latter was adamant.

From early morning, members of the Students Union besieged the school and strongly picketed all the gates with the result that as many as 250 students could not attend their classes.

The principal, it is said, told the picketers that she never intended to dismiss the teacher, but she was only a threatening her.

On this, picketing was withdrawn.—Free Press.

CHITTAGONG RAID TRIAL.

—:o:—

Alleged Statement Of Accused.

CHITTAGONG, July 24.

The hearing of the Armoury Raid Case commenced to-day before the Special Tribunal. The accused were brought to the court under strong military guard. Armoured Gurkhas were stationed at the Court buildings and outside.

The Public Prosecutor opening the case against Ananta Singh and thirty-one others referred to Rowlat Report to show the methods adopted by revolutionaries. He held that similar methods adopted by revolutionaries in Chittagong were traced first in 1914. He stressed the importance of the paper found lying near one killed in action on Jalalbad Hill containing the quotation of an Irish Leader holding the view that resistance however dangerous, imprudent and premature must be offered once and there must be a beginning somewhere.

ALLEGED CONFESSION.

He said that that was their ideal. They knew they were not sufficiently strong to drive the British even from Chittagong. According to the confession of one of the accused they intended to murder all the Europeans in the Chittagong Club. He narrated the methods adopted to recruit members and to secure money by committing dacoity. After preparation was complete simultaneous raids were made on the Auxiliary Headquarters and the police magazine.

He narrated how the armoury was forced open, arms were seized, sentries, constables and gentlemen were killed till European gentlemen opened fire with Lewis Gun. Anant Singh intends to take no part in the proceedings and said he had engagtd no lawyers to represent him. Fakir Sen who has made a confession also intends to do likewise.

The hearing was then adjourned.—A. P.

ALLEGED INCENDIARISM IN SHIKARPUR.

—:o:—

Sequel To Lathi Charge

—:o:—

KARACHI, July 24.

A riot is reported to have occurred at Shikarpur where as a result of a lathi charge by police, who were dispersing Satyagrahis who were lying on liquot barrels and would not let them be removed, a crowd set fire to the barrels and ransacked liquor bars and burnt all books. Several were injured and others received severe burns. Among the victims is a woman.—A. P.

Barisal Bomb Case.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, July 24.

The trial opened this morning in the Court of the Police Magistrate of Sealdah of Bijayachandra Das, a passenger by the Barisal Express who is being prosecuted under various sections of the Explosives Substances Act in connection with the possession of a live bomb.

Dr. N. L. Sheldon, Chief Inspector of Explosives deposed to his having examined the bomb, which he said, was in the two halves of a cocoanut shell joined by clay. It was charged with black powder and Potassium Chlorate. The black powder consisted of charcoal, Sulphur, Potassium and Sodium Nitrate. There were seventeen pieces of broken earthern ware inside the bomb. There was a length of fuse to set fire to the bomb.—A. P.

Bombay Swadeshi League.

—:o:—

WORKERS TRAINING CLASSES.

The following is the course of the lectures for the workers' Training Classes:—

1 The Wealth and Resources of India contrasted with her actual poverty.
2 The efficiency of the Human factor—our population problem.
3 Defects of the existing agricultural economy.
4 Reasons and Remedies for the same.
5 Indian Industries—past and present.
6 Wanted a Swadeshi Industrial and Fiscal policy.
7 India's Currency policy.
8 Indian Banking Organisation,—defects and remedies.
9 The Economics of our Foreign Trade.
10 Public finance and our poverty.
11 Economic and Political significance of Swadeshi.

Lectures 1 to 4 and 7 will be delivered by Prof. P. H. Wadia of Wilson College, lectures 5 and 6 by Mr. C. N. Vakil of the University School of Economics, and lectures 8 and 11 by Mr. V. K. R. V. Rao of the Wilson College. The first lecture will be delivered by Prof. P. A. Wadia on Monday the 28th instant at 6-30 p.m. at the premises of the League's Head Quarters, Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Bombay.

KHADDAR—ONLY PERMIT FOR SCHOOL ENTRY.

—:o:—

Delhi Students Novel Move.

(From Our Correspondent)

DELHI, July 24.

The whole school-going population of Delhi observed "Khaddar day" to-day. From early morning boys of tender age, clad in pure white Khadi, were seen picketing at the portals of their schools, and only those who were dressed likewise in Khadder were allowed to enter school premises. Even school masters were not left out. On most of the schools National flags were hoisted by students. Government and Arabic schools were left alone but some girl schools participated.

Nine Congress volunteers picketing foreign cloth shops and forty volunteers picketing liquor shops were arrested to-day. Thirty volunteers were sentenced to pay fine 250 Rupees or in default undergo 6 months S. I. by Isar City Magistrate, under sec. 32 Police Act. The accused preferred imprisonment.

Bomb Explosion Near Lahore.

—:o:—

LAHORE, July 25.

It is reported that a bomb exploded at Garhi Sahu on the outskirts of Lahore yesterday in a vacant house. Two young men who were seen running away after the explosion were chased by the villagers and arrested. One of them is a Sikh.—A. P.

Lahore Dealers Sign Congress Pledge.

—:o:—

LAHORE, July 25.

Forty more dealers in foreign cloth signed the Congress pledge yesterday. The total number of dealers who have signed the Congress pledge not to sell foreign cloth and to get "Swadeshi goods" stamped by the Congress now exceeds 150.—A. P.

PROMINENT LEADER ARRESTED IN AMOD

—:o:—

AMOD, July 23.

(From a Correspondent)

On Tuesday last at 4 p.m. Girdharial was arrested. On Wednesday there was a great procession in the history of Amod to bid him farewell.

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